FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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U.S. 'UNACCEPTABLE DEMANDS' AT START TALKS VIEWED

LD162340 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has pointed out that the United States is evading any specific decisions at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The paper considers it to be no mere matter of chance that the Reagan administration has entrusted these talks to persons who maintain that a nuclear war with the Soviet Union can be won.

The United States is deliberately putting forward unacceptable demands at the talks, insisting on Soviet unilateral disarmament. The idea is to accuse the Soviet Union afterwards of having been inflexible and to start deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. PRAVDA says more and more Europeans are asking themselves whether the United States is not using the Geneva talks merely as a screen for its insane militaristic preparations.

GEN ROGERS' VIEW OF NUCLEAR WAR REFUTED

LD160250 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States stubbornly sticks to the adventurous, wreckless course toward turning Europe into a theatre of large-scale military actions with the use of nuclear weapons. American General Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe, has revealed the existence of detailed plans of waging war in the European Continent. Speaking at the U.S. Army association in Washington last Wednesday, he set out in detail the "strategy" of the American command, or rather, the scenario of launching military operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe. Rogers emphasised that the United States and NATO should be ready from the very beginning of any conflict to use nuclear weapons in Europe.

The present leaders in Washington regard Europe as merely "strategic space," a sphere for application of the military muscle of the U.S.A. in the name of attaining its hegemonistic aims.

Nuclear war in Europe is thus portrayed by American strategists as something possible, rather than hypothetical, and under some circumstances even advisable. That is why the U.S. Government is so stubbornly refusing to assume the pledge similar to the one made unilaterally by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In this case nuclear war would be excluded.

Washington does not conceal that it is ready under certain circumstances to use these weapons of mass annihilation. Brandishing of nuclear arms and threats to use them against other countries have become commonplace in the behavior of the Washington leaders. Thus, according to Brookings Institution, the U.S. Government directly or indirectly threatened to use nuclear weapons in "crisis situations" on 19 occasions since the end of the Second World War.

Former U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, admitted the other day that he was personally considering the possibility of using nuclear weapons against Iran during the latest American-Iranian conflict. That was for the 20th time.

The Soviet Union counterposes its proposals for immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the document on the basic provisions of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty to the policy of confrontations, threats and blackmail. The Soviet Union unilaterally assumed the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was proclaimed in the message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament by the head of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union insists that all states assume the pledge never to resort to the threat or use of force in their relations. This is how one should see the Soviet strategy, rather than in the way it is described by American politicians and generals.

PRAVDA VIEWS RECENT NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSALS

PM151335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrov: "Nuclear Threat Must Be Averted"]

[Text] It has already become traditional at the UN General Assembly, which is the broadest and most representative international forum, for the Soviet Union to advance major initiatives aimed at resolving the most urgent and immediate questions of world politics. This year this action by the USSR is of special significance. "Now more than ever," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "specific actions are needed to end the aggressive forces' debauch and halt man's slide toward nuclear catastrophe."

At the USSR's initiative back in 1979 the UN General Assembly, emphasizing the impermissibility of a policy of hegemonism in international relations, pointed to the direction from which the threat of war primarily emanated on the threshold of the eighties. This trend is fundamental in the present U.S. foreign policy course. The desire to impose its will on other countries and peoples imbues all Washington's plans aimed at achieving first place in military terms and waging a "short-term," "prolonged," "limited" or "universal" nuclear war. However illusory the dreams of winning victory in such a war, they contain a grave danger for the destiny of mankind. After all, the Pentagon is trying with maniacal persistence to give them an appropriate material base by means of the unrestrained stockpiling and improvement of armaments -- nuclear, chemical and conventional.

This course contradicts the task set in the UN documents of security through disarmament.

In accordance with this task all our country's UN statements propose specific measures and practical steps to avert the threat of war. At the 37th UN General Assembly session under way in New York, those who have already spoken, including the presidents of the Philippines, Mexico and Brazil and the heads of the foreign policy departments of India, Yugoslavia, Syria, Venezuela, Austria, Greece and other states most diverse in terms of their geographical location and political orientation, agree on the main thing: There is an urgent need to seek ways of easing the threat of war looming over mankind.

Sounding as an answer to this common concern were the Soviet Union's important new initiatives submitted by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, for examination by the assembly's participants: "On the Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests" and "Augmenting Efforts To Avert the Threat of Nuclear War and Ensure the Safe Development of Nuclear Power." These proposals are the organic continuation and development of the consistent efforts which our country is making to implement the Peace Program for the Eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR's unilaterally adopted undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons was assessed in the world as an action of historic importance.

The start of the session has shown that the peace-loving states are in favor of all other nuclear powers assessing in an unbiased way the opportunities opened up by the Soviet Union's initiative and following its good example. Under present conditions special significance attaches to overcoming the NATO countries' resistance to the implementation of the USSR's proposal, approved by the United Nations back in 1978, for concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations enshrining a ban on the use of nuclear and conventional weapons for aggressive purposes.

In advancing these and other initiatives aimed at creating political and legal guarantees of international security and persistently seeking their implementation, our country at the present stage proposes taking specific steps of a material nature to prevent the constant attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to push mankind into the nuclear abyss.

There has long been an opportunity -- and an acute need -- to erect a powerful barrier on this path in the form of an international ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The improvement of nuclear armaments by those states which already have them and the creation of nuclear weapons by countries which would like to acquire them in contravention of the nonproliferation regime would thus be made extraordinarily difficult.

Signing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Space and Under Water in 1963, its signatories including the United States solemnly proclaimed their desire to achieve a permanent end to all test explosions of nuclear weapons and determination to continue talks to this end. The same demand stems from the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to which the United States is also a signatory.

However, despite the international community's clearly expressed will, the question has still not been resolved because of the obstructionist position of several nuclear states, primarily the United States. Washington is now openly blocking efforts to ban nuclear tests. The international public's indignation has been aroused by its declared decision not to resume the Soviet-U.S.-British talks, previously broken off by the United States, on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which were at the concluding stage, and not to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes signed in 1974 and 1976. In the Disarmament Committee the U.S. delegation declared the prohibition of nuclear tests to be an "untimely" matter.

As for the USSR, like the overwhelming majority of UN states it does not share this assessment. The question of halting and banning nuclear weapons tests is one of the most vital and urgent issues, and it must be resolved immediately. In seeking to extract the problem from deadlock and to make its examination as specific and effective as possible, the Soviet Union submitted for examination by the current General Assembly session the "Fundamental Provisions of a Treaty on the Total Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests." It incorporates everything positive achieved during the many years' work of various forums and the opinions of many states, in particular with respect to checking the observance of the future treaty.

The "fundamental provisions for a treaty" submitted by the USSR are a convincing testimony to our country's readiness to reach a mutually acceptable accord in the very near future. As for the important political nature of the problem, even the West cannot fail to recognize it. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published an article under the eloquent title "Test Ban Treaty: A Litmus Paper for Reagan." It said that "A treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear tests is an important first step on the path to ending the arms race and averting nuclear war." But whether this step is taken depends on whether the United States and the other nuclear states display the necessary political will.

Obviously the atmosphere for the treaty's elaboration would be considerably better if talks on this score were proceeding not to the accompaniment of nuclear tests but under the conditions of their actual cessation. That is why the Soviet Union has suggested that as a sign of good will all states possessing nuclear weapons should declare a moratorium right now on any, including peaceful nuclear explosions, until the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

In the USSR's opinion the halting of nuclear tests everywhere and by everyone would also be assisted by the implementation of several interim measures leading to this goal. Our country is prepared to ratify at any time -- on a reciprocal basis -- the 1974 and 1976 treaties concluded with the United States and to resume trilateral talks with the United States and Britain.

Another of our initiatives is also geared to the noble goal of averting nuclear war. The USSR, which invariably advocates the peaceful, constructive use of nuclear energy and which has laid a foundation for it, now suggests protecting the "peaceful atom" against the threat of war.

On 12 March 1951 the Soviet Union adopted the law on the defense of peace. The law stresses that war propaganda, whatever form it takes, undermines the cause of peace, creates the threat of a new war and in view of this is the gravest crime against mankind. We are proud of this law, too.

But the United States, in October 1951, adopted the so-called law on mutual security. This law asserts, in particular, that terrorism is quite legitimate as an instrument of state policy. No one has repealed this document; it remains in force, encouraging banditry, coercion and killings within the United States and beyond its borders. That country's citizens can hardly be proud of such a document.

Some time ago on the initiative of Washington's ideologists, the NATO staff public relations section, in a special instruction, called on the West European countries' governments to adopt measures "to end the peace movement directed against the deployment of medium-range missiles on their territories." One cannot be proud of such peremptory instructions, either.

Thus, the State Department authors have cut their own throats by asserting that the aims of the Soviet people and the aims of the Soviet people's leadership -- to make peace more durable and to avert the danger of nuclear holocaust -- are indentical. It is, after all, precisely for this reason that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are indeed actively supporting the peace fighters' movement in their own country and abroad. Our country welcomes and admires the peace marches being held in the world. It is worth recalling the "torch of peace" kindled in Olympia. En route for New York it was carried across many states whose people persistently demanded an end to the nuclear arms race and the freezing of the arsenals of the weapons of death. It is also worth recalling the "star march" (zvezdnyy march) in which over 250,000 British peace supporters participated under the slogan "Europe demands a future." One could name other remarkable demonstrations by the world's peace-loving forces, too. Soviet people have always been and will remain on the side of these forces. There can be no dual interpretations here.

Now let us ask: Could the Washington administration suddenly prove to be on the peace fighters' side? The answer is simple: No. No, because the essence of U.S. imperialism's policy is militarism. It sows and encourages banditry, coercion and killing. It does not want detente but is engaged in the arms race. It supplies arms to the Israeli aggressors and the South African racists and is overtly preparing for nuclear war. Well, U.S. imperialism's ideologists are bending over backwards in an attempt to pass off the participants in the antiwar movement as "Moscow's stooges" and the "victims of communist propaganda." That is truly "rubbish"!

Commenting on the new "crusade" against the participants in the peace movement, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that "Reagan is wrong!" It describes as slanderous the assertions by the White House boss that peace supporters in the United States "are being manipulated" by those who "intend to weaken America."

WEINBERGER ACCUSED OF ESCALATING ARMS RACE

LD161816 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Golyayev writes: "Dealing the first nuclear strike is totally unremunerative and we will do everything possible to prove this." Strangely enough, the words belong to no other than U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In an interview with the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO, he declared that this is the goal of U.S. nuclear strategy. The overseas "hawk" suddenly appeared before the West European reader with the olive branch of peace. So maybe they on the other side of the Atlantic have decided to revise their doctrines of "limited," "protracted" and other nuclear wars as well as the conceptions of "preemptive" and "demonstrative" shots? Far from it!

The U.S. defence secretary, it appears, is going to prove that first nuclear strikes are not paying -- by doing nothing other than escalating the arms race.

The safe development of nuclear energy is important to everyone and affects the interests of both nuclear and nonnuclear states, since the results of the destruction even by conventional weapons of just one nuclear power station are comparable with the radioactive pollution generated by the detonation of a 1-megaton nuclear bomb. Such an attack, essentially equivalent to the use of nuclear weapons, entails the risk of a global nuclear conflagration.

Of course, to divert the nuclear threat from the world it is necessary not only to ensure security for the further use of the atom for peaceful purposes. It is important to achieve a point where its use is exclusively peaceful and to eliminate the actual material possibility of nuclear war -- to reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear armaments. As an initial and most feasible step on the path toward this goal the Soviet Union proposes the implementation, alongside a moratorium on nuclear tests, of a simultaneous halt (freeze) by all nuclear states on the production and deployment of nuclear warheads and their means of delivery and the production of fissionable materials for the creation of various types of nuclear weapons. This proposal complies with the demands of a broad range of states and various strata of the world public. It is important that the General Assembly should also raise its voice in favor of its implementation with an appeal to all states to multiply their efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war.

In submitting the important new initiatives for the forum's examination the Soviet Union at the same time resolutely advocates that the session give impetus to the solution of all other questions of arms limitation and disarmament on its agenda -- be it the elaboration and implementation of a program for gradual nuclear disarmament, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, prevention of the deployment of weapons in space, or the curbing and reversal of the conventional arms race. Of course, progress on any of these salients entails overcoming the fierce resistance of militarist forces trying to sabotage the fulfillment of the useful UN decisions. At the same time it would be wrong to underestimate the important contribution which the General Assembly can make to the struggle to avert nuclear war and for arms limitation and disarmament. Under the present conditions of a massive upsurge in the antiwar movement, UN decisions would be a grave warning to those creating a threat to peace and would be an additional factor of positive influence on the international situation.

The USSR's new UN initiatives are evidence that all our country's actions in the international arena are inspired and will continue to be inspired by profound belief in the necessity and possibility of sparing present and future generations from the calamities of war.

U.S. CRUSADE AGAINST PEACE MOVEMENT DERIDED

PM151345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kassis "Rejoinder": "Cutting Their Own Throats"]

[Text] As has already been reported, U.S. President R. Reagan, speaking during an election trip in Ohio, railed against peace supporters, trying to depict them virtually as traitors and "dishonorable" people. What is this about? Let us try to investigate.

Quite recently the U.S. State Department sent its latest instruction document to its missions abroad. Its meaning boils down to the following: Mass movement for peace on our planet is inspired exclusively by Moscow. The WPC is totally subordinated to Moscow. In the Soviet Union itself the peace fighters' movement is not of a "social nature" but is compulsory.... How about that! In brief, the "hand of Moscow" is to blame for the fact that mankind wants to be free of the threat of war and to avert nuclear holocaust (?!)

Well, in this connection the authors of the aforesaid document should remember a few things from history. One of Soviet power's first laws which based its foreign policy on peace and friendship among the peoples was the decree on peace adopted on 26 October 1917 at V.I. Lenin's suggestion by the Second all-Russian Congress of Soviets. We are proud of this.

And he is going to prove this to no other than the Soviet Union, a country which, as is known, is the first and yet the only one among the world's nuclear powers to have unilaterally pledged not to make first use of nuclear weapons. A display of dangerous ignorance of international affairs Caspar Weinberger's statement was indeed.

While Mr Weinberger was not present at the United Nations General Assembly session where the Soviet Union officially announced its decision, he should, at least, have read some of the numerous favourable comments in the world press and statements by politicians, including those in the United States, in support of this step of the world's first socialist state. If even this had not been the case, the legitimate question is: Does Mr Secretary read newspapers at all? Does he learn about proposals to promote peace and detente?

Or do the Reagan administration officials prefer to speak only about their own "initiatives", putting on the blinkers to prevent themselves from seeing anything but the White House foreign policy course?

In the interview with IL TEMPO, the U.S. defence secretary did precisely this. He praised the so-called Reagan "zero option" again, even though he had to admit that the U.S. President's proposal "surprised many people." But, naturally enough, one is likely to be surprised at a suggestion that the Soviet Union should unilaterally disarm while the NATO nuclear arsenals be practically left intact!

The Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy has won growing support in the West, where the movement is mounting to secure an end to the U.S.-imposed unrestrained arms race and prevent the realisation of the U.S. military's plans to site new American medium-range nuclear systems in Western Europe. It is not without purpose that Caspar Weinberger complained that many West Europeans are "lacking understanding" of U.S. nuclear policy in Europe. He blamed this on Moscow's "tactical manoeuvres."

But Mr Secretary is mistaken. The USSR's foreign policy to enhance detente and remove the nuclear threat is not "tactical manoeuvres" but a principled course laid by the very first act of the Soviet Government, the decree of peace. This policy finds response in the hearts of millions of people taking action in the West today in order to defend world peace. They are demanding that the United States and other nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms, which will in fact be tantamount to a total ban on these barbarous weapons.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON U.S. CBW CACHES IN EUROPE

LD162012 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- Plans for producing and siting chemical weapons along with the deployment of neutron weapons, cruise missiles and medium-range missiles carrying nuclear warheads as well as the U.S. intention to move U.S. troops in West Germany immediately to the border of the German Democratic Republic serve one and the same aim, that of drawing NATO allies into the U.S. global strategy and making them join the arms race, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

It recalls that the West German mass media recently leaked more classified information about the stationing of large stocks of U.S. chemical weapons in West German territory. STERN magazine, many newspapers, radio and television broke the news of a "chemical mine" threatening European nations -- the 10,000 tons of extra-toxic nerve gases deposited in underground bunkers at U.S. storage facilities outside the city of Fischbach.

West Germany is not the only country where U.S. strategists are caching their chemical warfare agents, IZVESTIYA notes. They believe that Britain, which has provided bases for U.S. chemical-capable F-111 fighter-bombers, and the U.S. bases in Verona and Vicenza are also "ideal places" for storing them. The U.S. politico-military leadership is seeking consent from the governments of these countries for the deployment of chemical weapons there.

The presence of U.S. chemical weapons in the territories of U.S. West European allies makes their security dependent on Washington's unilateral decision. Pentagon generals are far from being worried that, in the case they unleash war, chemical weapons dumps in Europe would become priority targets for retaliatory strikes and the people living in densely populated areas their inevitable victims.

Washington's man-hating plans for preparing chemical war in Europe encounter ever growing public opposition, the newspaper emphasises. The peoples in Western Europe, in particular West Germany, do not want to expose their countries to the danger of first being turned into the Pentagon's chemical arsenals and then into big cemeteries.

U.S. PLANS FOR ENHANCED NAVAL WARFARE ASSAILED

PM151039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "The Pentagon's Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct -- As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the Pentagon will soon be announcing a "new plan for combating the USSR at sea." It envisages the deployment of extra U.S. Air Force units in Iceland and the holding of maneuvers off the Florida coast with the aim of rehearsing cooperation between naval and air forces and of "making them as efficient as possible." It has been decided to double the number of U.S. aircraft, equipped with the AWACS electronic system, already based in Iceland and to replace the F-4 fighters located there with the more modern and improved F-15's. The Pentagon intends to increase the number of AWACS-equipped aircraft everywhere, the newspaper notes, and they will operate in conjunction with the Navy's E-2C Hawkeye reconnaissance aircraft -- the same as were recently used by Israel in bandit raids on Lebanon.

At Key West (Florida) it is planned to locate new equipment which will be used by naval and air forces for "rehearsing the tactics" of conducting combat operations at sea against the Soviet Union.

This entire dangerous and costly venture which is just part of the U.S. general unprecedented military preparations will, as always, be carried out to the accompaniment of heart-rending cries about the so-called "Soviet military threat." The Pentagon's militaristic plans show graphically where the main threat to world peace actually comes from.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CEMA UNITY, WEST'S DISCORD

LD151250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (TASS) -- We are transmitting the article "The Creative Force of Unity. The Countries of the CEMA: The Path Toward Deepening Socialist Economic Integration," published in today's PRAVDA.

1. In the 1970's the rate of economic growth in CEMA countries was double that in the developed capitalist states. The national income of these countries increased by an average of 66 percent in the decade, and the volume of gross production increased by 84 percent. A vast economic potential has been created. The CEMA member countries, for example, produce 40 percent more electricity, twice as much fertilizer, and 60 percent more steel than the states of the Common Market. What they have done under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties in economic development, and in raising the living standards of the people, provides an entire epoch of clear evidence of the superiority of the socialist structure and of all-round fraternal cooperation.

In the years since the formation of the world socialist system, the countries of the community have accumulated a large amount of positive experience in the coordinated solution of urgent economic tasks.

"Socialist economic integration," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "has become an integral feature of the life of our community, a powerful and stable factor in the all-round progress of the fraternal countries."

The development and deepening of socialist economic integration has become an integral part of party guidance of economic activity. The fraternal parties constantly keep in the center of their attention the basic problems of cooperation and prospects for further deepening it and they are the initiators and guiding force of the integration process.

As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, life itself sets the task for the CEMA countries of complementing the coordination of plans with the harmonizing of overall economic policy. The solution of this task is an urgent necessity. What has caused such a necessity?

It is caused primarily by the fact that there has been a vast increase in the scale of economic management and that economic links in the system of international socialist division of labor have become very complicated. The keystone of the economic policy of the communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community is now the task of intensifying production.

During the implementation of the complex program of socialist economic integration, long-term, special-purpose programs of cooperation, bilateral long-term programs of specialization and cooperation in production, new and improved methods and forms of international cooperation have appeared which are becoming increasingly firmly established. In these conditions the ordinary coordination of plans is insufficient.

It becomes necessary to determine the strategy of cooperation for 10-15 years ahead, to make more rational use of resources and also to deepen the international socialist division of labor using all the production and scientific-technical potential accumulated by the CEMA countries.

The coordination of the principlal conditions on questions of the further development of the economy is one of the important conditions for the successful progress of our countries along the path of socialist and communist construction, the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community and the creative development of the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

2. The coordination of economic policy as a whole presupposes a qualitatively new approach to problems of international specialization and cooperation in production among the socialist countries. Putting this forward as a strategic task, the fraternal parties take into account primarily the need to deepen and widen cooperation in general directions of scientific-technical progress which have good prospects. The priority industries in the development of the world economy at present are those which are able to revolutionize the production process, provide a considerable economy in direct and social labor and sharply raise productivity and the quality of output.

The CEMA countries are uniting their efforts primarily in deepening specialization and cooperation in the creation of power-, materials-, and labor-saving equipment and technology. They have defined the chief directions for close mutual cooperation in such industries as the production of computers; equipment for atomic power stations; vessels; chemical, petrochemical and electrotechnical equipment; in the creation of microprocessor production, robot equipment, etc.

At last year's session of the CEMA in Sofia an intergovernmental agreement on the creation of a single unified electronic element base for radioelectronic apparatus, means of communication and computer equipment was signed. This year in Budapest general agreements were adopted which envisaged cooperation in the output and extensive use in the national economy of microprocessor equipment, specialized and cooperative production of industrial robots; an important agreement was concluded on the production of articles of the microelectronic and element base; and the results of cooperation in the sphere of atomic machine building were summed up.

In the 1980's the CEMA countries are to elaborate and implement major programs for the introduction of microelectronics into the production processes in the sphere of science and domestic services. Microprocessor devices are called catalysts of scientific-technical progress. Their use in built-in systems of automated control allows a great improvement in the use of machines. In the coming years microelectronics will be called upon to ensure a sharp upturn in labor productivity and in the efficiency of social production.

Robot equipment has a great future. In the Soviet Union it is intended to create a virtually new direction in machine building: the production of industrial robots. In this 5-year plan their use will allow an annual saving of hundreds of millions of rubles in the USSR and the release of about 100,000 workers.

In the process of coordinating their economic policy, CEMA countries are developing an extensive action program to develop their fuel and power and raw material economy. In the present five-year plan it is proposed to more than double total installed capacity of atomic power station equipment on the basis of joint production.

Major measures are being implemented for more rational and economic use of raw material and energy resources, for bringing into economic use an additional quantity of hard fuel. Cooperation is being extended in the production of heavy equipment for open-cast mining of minerals and for the production of pipelines.

The system of cooperation and mutual aid among CEMA countries is in the interest of the working people and promotes implementation of the basic aim of socialism: raising the people's welfare. The USSR's Food Program, approved by the May 1982 Central Committee plenum, contains a special section which envisages, on the basis of deepening socialist economic integration among CEMA member countries, the search for additional opportunities for increasing the production of all types of foodstuffs in the interests of further raising the welfare of Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal countries.

In developing and improving socialist integration, the countries of our community are strengthening their technical and economic independence from the capitalist West. This independence has nothing in common with autarchy. CEMA countries always have seen and still see the development of economic links with other regions of the world as one of the important means of broadening mutual understanding between peoples and strengthening universal peace.

3. The 26th CPSU Congress included among the most effective forms of uniting the efforts and resources of CEMA countries: bringing the structures of economic mechanisms closer together; further development of direct links between ministries, associations and enterprises taking part in cooperation; and setting up joint firms.

Close cooperation in material production promotes the all-round speeding up of scientific-technical progress. Direct links between production units of CEMA countries create conditions for their integrated cooperation at all stages of work, for raising the technical level and quality of reciprocally supplied products. However, this demands the solution of a number of serious problems such as, for example, the creation of organizational, legislative and economic prerequisites which would stimulate the initiatives of collectives to establish direct links.

At present, the functions and rights of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations are being widened to promote the development of effective economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the appropriate organs, enterprises and organizations of other CEMA countries. In this connection, direct participation by collectives in the international division of labor, cooperation of efforts in the creation of the most [word indistinct] equipment and technology, and high quality consumer goods takes on great importance. The forms of participation in cooperation can be most varied. Those which should be chosen are those which, while giving scope for initiative, correspond to the principle of planned guidance of the economy.

Setting up joint enterprises and firms is very effective and advantageous. A certain amount of experience has been accumulated in this field, and the first successes in creating them on bilateral and multilateral bases have been achieved. Unfortunately, there are still very few such enterprises and firms and this reserve for deepening cooperation is insufficiently utilized.

Direct production links and joint firms and enterprises are very important strong points for linking the economic mechanisms of CEMA countries which are homogenous in their social-economic nature. In the process of drawing together the systems of planning and control of the national economy there arises the natural need to study the experience of economic development in individual countries, the forms and methods of improving various parts of the national economy.

Fraternal countries show interest in the Soviet experience. Thus, good results have been achieved in Bulgaria in introducing brigade forms of organizing and stimulating labor, the Orel experience of continuous planning in construction. The Saratov method of supplying products without defects and the brigade method of construction have found favorable ground in a number of regions of the GDR. The movement for obtaining high yields from Soviet varieties of wheat, particularly the Mironov variety, is widespread in Czechoslovakia.

In our country there is constant interest in the experience of the working people of fraternal states. For example, it is well known that in recent years the GDR and Hungary have managed to lower the volume of energy use. Bulgaria and several other countries have introduced effective forms of agroindustrial cooperation. Several CEMA countries -- the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia -- have set themselves the task of developing industrial production in general without increasing the number of workers. Workers' collectives in our country are striving for the same thing.

Advanced experience has greatest effect when it is mastered by the broad masses of working people. This is clearly shown in international socialist competition. It was initiated in 1977 at the Red Csepal works in Hungary and has been successfully developed ever since, taking on ever new forms. Many collectives took part in the competition in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary and have now begun a labor shift in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The successes of our friends, their creative search aimed at joint solution of common tasks in the development of cooperation inspires the certainty that international socialist competition has a great future.

In the process of moving the economy onto the track of intensification there is much in the practice of fraternal countries which deserves attention: everything which promotes the raising of production efficiency. Certain results have already been achieved in this sphere. However, the return, the direct effect, from the use of experience could be, and should be, considerably higher. The appropriate services of ministries and departments are obliged to ensure effective control over this section of work. It seems that CEMA services also should concern themselves with ways of improving information on the specific achievements of the council's member countries in the economic, social and technical spheres.

4. A responsible period is now beginning in the CEMA countries for the coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

The force of unity and the aggregate economic and scientific-technical potential of the CEMA countries are to an increasing extent working to increase the might of the socialist community and to ensure the technical and economic independence of the CEMA countries from the West. A clear example of this is their readiness to ensure by their own efforts the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline in response to the White House administration's discriminatory actions. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the patriotic initiative by labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations of a number of ministries which adopted pledges to put the gas pipeline into use on time. This initiative also received extensive support in the fraternal countries.

As has already been stated, the CEMA countries' joint planning activity is a tested instrument for the effective use of their aggregate potential. Of great importance in balancing the plans is primarily the coordination of capital investments, the elaboration of a single line of scientific-technical development and improvement in economic mechanisms.

The observation of planned times for completing work, putting capacities into operation and dispatching products remain the unalterable principles of our cooperation. Violation of these is impermissable. The economic mechanism of cooperation should, it seems, react more flexibly to all sorts of deviations from agreed undertakings. It is important to keep this section under firm party control.

The question of the quality of production is of principle importance. One of the effective means of struggling to raise the quality of production and to deepen specialization and cooperation is standardization. Standards should ensure the rise to the forefront of scientific-technical progress and serve as a means of specialization and cooperation. At present, however, this is being insufficiently carried out.

A great need is felt for standards for minicomputers, program-controlled machine tools and industrial robots. CEMA standards are being introduced only slowly in atomic power engineering, metal-rolling equipment and the production of color televisions. CEMA standards are not always of an integrated nature and do not always correspond to world levels. This makes it necessary to step up the work of the national standardization services and of the corresponding CEMA services.

The problem of transport is becoming particularly acute in the activities of CEMA countries. The flow of crosshauls from west to east and from east to west is increasing yearly. In the past decade the mutual trade exchange between CEMA countries increased 3.7 times and reached R134,000 million. The majority of the freight continues to be carried by rail. However, the railways' throughput capacity is not in accord with the demands of the time. Frontier handling points are still the bottle-neck. A vast amount of work needs to be done to modernize the technical means of all types of transport and primarily to create modern powerful diesel and electric locomotives, heavy trucks and so forth. The mechanization of loading and unloading operations and the construction of warehousing brook no delay. In certain cases broad-gauge railway lines should be laid deep into the territory of fraternal countries.

New modern roads are to be built, airports are to be developed as well as railway ferry crossings and river transport on 'river/sea' vessels. The creation of unified containers for various types of transport and the maximum increase in the volume of international container transport is an urgent task.

During the deepening of social economic integration other problems arise for the states of the socialist community.

A guarantee that they will be successfully solved is the unity of views on all major questions of social and economic development and international policy. This unity continues to strengthen. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward the initiative to hold a summit conference on economic questions in order to have collective discussions on the problems of further deepening economic cooperation within the socialist community framework and to elaborate a strategy of joint actions in this sphere. All the fraternal parties supported the initiative.

5. Socialist economic integration is forming the material foundation for the gradual drawing together of the fraternal countries on the basis of socialist internationalism, respect for independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual aid. The CEMA is an alliance of equal and sovereign states.

In uniting their efforts in the key directions of development and coordinating their plans the CEMA countries give each other selfless help when it is needed. For example, taking account of the necessity for speeding up development and raising the efficiency of the economies of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, the 36th CEMA session envisaged more extensive participation by them in the international socialist division of labor. It is intended in the future also to employ preferential conditions of cooperation with regard to these countries.

Links are continuing to broaden between the countries of the community and the liberated states which are striving to develop their national economy and which favor building international economic relations on a just and equal basis. Last year CEMA countries provided economic and technical assistance to 92 developing states in order to strengthen the state sector of their economy, to make use of natural resources and broaden the training of national cadres. In this primary attention is paid to cooperation with countries of a socialist orientation.

The strengthening of our community's positions in the world economy increases the attractiveness of socialist forms of cooperation and promotes the growth of CEMA's prestige on all continents. It is no accident that there are an increasing number of observers at meetings of CEMA sessions, including Angola, Afghanistan, PDRY, Mozambique, Ethiopia and so forth.

In taking part in the council's work representatives of these countries join in the practice of genuinely just international economic relations.

In the international situation which has become more complicated, the CEMA countries do not intend to shut themselves off from mutually advantageous economic relations with the capitalist states. They state that they are striving to develop trade-economic and scientific-technical links with those capitalist states which display their readiness to cooperate in conditions of equality and mutual advantage while observing the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

At the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of the fraternal parties, it was noted that the results of the Helsinki conference which took place 7 years ago have by no means been erased by the development of the European and world situation.

With the passing of time the significance of the Helsinki Final Act stands out increasingly expressively.

The states of the socialist community are uniting their efforts for joint creative actions. They are guided by the striving for joint construction, better use of existing resources and by the striving to travel together toward the intended goal.

The capitalist countries, however, in conditions of exacerbating competitive struggle, growing unemployment and inflation are each trying to solve their problems at the expense of the other, the strong at the expense of the weak. The United States, which has lost its role as flagship in the world economy, is using the crudest means of pressure in order to subject its partners to its will. It is being particularly zealous in aiming the spearhead of its imperial policy against the socialist community.

This is shown for example by the White House's reaction to events in Poland, when the United States, pursuing its narrowly political aims, sharply broke off economic links and had recourse to crude pressure, blackmail and sanctions. But no matter what methods of pressure the imperialist circles use, the socialist family of peoples linked by the community of basic interests, will not leave the fraternal Polish people in the lurch.

The inviolable defensive alliance of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states guards the political, economic and social achievements of the countries of the socialist community, the peace and security of the peoples.

Lately one has frequently been able to hear from the mouths of bourgeois ideologists that it is not just the capitalist economy which has been subjected to depression and a slump but also, they say, the socialist economy as well. Thus, they are making the attempt to represent the objective difficulties of the growth of our economy in the process of moving it onto the path of intensive development as some sort of deliberately invented contradictions "eating away at" socialism. It is easy to unmask the bankruptcy of this propaganda trick. It is in the capitalist countries not in ours that there is a crisis and growing inflation. We shall restrict ourselves to only one example. Socialism has ensured the right to work for every person, whereas in the industrially developed states of the cpaitalist West there are almost 30 million unemployed.... The start of the 1980's was marked for the peoples of the countries of the socialist community by further deepening of socialist economic integration in the main directions of development. The alliance of equal sovereign states in our time has become a fundamental factor for maintaining peace, a reliable guarantee of the successful solution of the majestic tasks of constructing a new society.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER EQUIPMENT SEMINAR -- Minsk, 14 Oct (TASS) -- A Soviet-Polish seminar, which ended its work today in Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia, determined the prospects for the use of modern electronic instruments and nuclear technology devices of the Kamak system at atomic power stations in the member countries of Interatominstrument, the international economic association for nuclear instrument-making which includes Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Leading scientists of the USSR and Poland delivered reports on achievements in the use of electronic measuring complexes of the Kamak system in scientific research and the controlling of large-capacity thermal atomic power stations and on developments of new Kamak apparatus in the USSR and Poland. An exhibition of Kamak system apparatus for the automation of scientific research and production control was held within the framework of the seminar. It was manufactured at the Polish "Polon" united nuclear instrument-making plants in cooperation with specialists of the all-union Izotop association and the Czechoslovak Tesla concern. The display was seen by over 500 specialists and scientists. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1253 GMT 14 Oct 82 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI chief editor; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. CPSU Central Committee slogans marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were published today. This traditional message of our party, issued before the holiday, contains words addressed to people of the whole world. In its foreign policy, our party is invariably faithful to the Leninist, peace-loving course, sparing no effort to implement the Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this noble goal is served by the invincible alliance between world socialism, the international proletariat and national liberation movements. In its slogans for the anniversary of the Great October, the CPSU Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties, to peoples of socialist countries, to the working class of capitalist countries, to courageous fighters against exploitation and oppression by monopolies and for the rights of the working people, peace and democracy.

Soviet-Ethiopian Talks

The Leninist principles on which the CPSU Central Committee slogans are based serve as a compass in the everday foreign policy activities of our party and the Soviet Government. This was confirmed, for instance, during the Soviet-Ethiopian summit talks which constitute one of the more important events of the past week. The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to nations which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke, to fighters for strengthening national independence and social progress, to African peoples, to the people of Ethiopia who chose a path of socialist transformation. The Soviet Union extends real aid to the struggling peoples and this position of our country was reaffirmed by Comrade Brezhnev at the dinner in honor of Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

[Yefimov] The position Comrade Brezhnev spoke about -- that our country comes out in favor of Africa being a continent of national independence, peace, good-neighborliness and prosperity -- was particularly emphasized.

[Beglov] The London TIMES, for example, wrote that President Brezhnev sharply criticized the United States and other Western states for the fact that they trample underfoot the sovereignty of African countries and attempt to include Africa in the ring of military bases. THE TIMES noted that the Soviet leader stated that the policy of the United States and other Western powers is directed toward depriving the peoples that have liberated themselves of their gains attained in a long and difficult struggle. They draw African countries more and more into a situation of servitude as debtors, shamelessly exploiting their natural deposits. We come out for the speediest possible and complete liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism and in particular for the genuine and full independence of Namibia. The Soviet Union supports the aspirations of African peoples toward saving their continent from foreign military bases and turning it into a nuclear-free zone.

Peace Moves, Militarism

[Sobolev] Naturally, in connection with this, the world received with particular attention the confirmation of the Soviet proposal -- and this was emphasized by Comrade Brezhnev and the Soviet-Ethiopian talks -- that the two biggest military-political groupings, the NATO bloc and Warsaw Treaty Organization, should pledge not to spread their sphere of influence into Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This proposal was received with great satisfaction not only in Africa but on other continents, since it opens up a real and practical possibility of taking a step toward consolidating the independence of the young countries that have liberated themselves and the general security of peoples.

Addressing itself to peace supporters, the Central Committee of our party appeals: Multiply your efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right of all, the right to live! Demand the banning of nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons. The struggle for the right to live has for many decades now been surmounting the aggressive decisions of militarist forces. This is the case in the first place because of the fact that it is the Soviet Union that defends this right. The 26th CPSU Congress' expanded Peace Program for the Eighties provides for defending this right. Recent events make us return to this program more and more often. The program sketches the main paths of avoiding a slide toward new world war. This program includes a proposal to set up an authoritative international committee which would show the vital necessity of averting a nuclear disaster, which could comprise the most prominent scientists from various countries. The significance of this proposal is becoming more and more obvious with the passage of time since Washington and its lieutenants base their dangerous militaristic preparations on constructions that seek to dress themselves in scientific garb. The so-called doctrine of mutual guaranteed destruction was earlier current in the U.S. capital. It does have an awe-inspiring ring to it, but nevertheless this doctrine did have an effect of cooling the extreme hotheads.

In power in Washington at the moment are the adherents to the idea of so-called rational war and victory in it. This idea is incredibly dangerous, as U.S. military observer (Arthur Macey Cox), a well-known figure, said. In America and in other Western countries there are a multitude of organizations operating at an international level which are pointing out to the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe. The latest Edinburgh meeting took place recently, in which you participated, Nikolay Ivanovich. It would be interesting to hear your personal impressions of this meeting.

Edinburgh Meeting

The meeting was very interesting. The anti-war movement today is exceptionally broad. It involves all levels of society -- from learners to academics, from householders to military and political figures. The Edinburgh discussions are part of this movement. They unite specialists, scholars, military experts, lawyers, doctors, political and social figures and journalists. The last meeting was the third in the series. They were initiated by the Scotland-USSR Society, Edinburgh University and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The last meeting -- and this was noted by both the Soviet and British participants -- was exceptionally representative. Taking part in it on the British side were Field Marshall Lord Carver, one of two present British field marshals; Army General Sir Hugh Beach; the vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University, Professor Burnett; the director of the Center for Defense Studies at Edinburgh University and member of the Royal Society -- that is Academician -- John Erickson; and others. On the Soviet side there was Academician Arbatov; Admiral Kharlamov; Major-General Mikhaylov; Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Shaposhnikov; Professor Kapitsa; and others.

Well, what conclusions did those taking part in the meeting reach? The joint communique lists 13 points. I shall mention the main ones. First, they stressed that in a nuclear era it is impossible to approach the problems of war and peace with the old yardsticks of the pre-nuclear age when wars were planned and thoughts were turned to victory. In a nuclear age, the communique stresses, a completely new approach is needed. The very thought of waging a nuclear war is sheer madness. There really is no alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence. Second, those taking part in the discussions confirmed that any concept of waging nuclear war, be it protracted or limited, is impossible and unacceptable. It would mean the end of civilization.

Third, they welcomed the statement by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called upon other nuclear powers to undertake similar steps.

At the next meeting the participants decided to examine the problem of a complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests, as well as the problem of the complete banning of chemical weapons and all types of mass destruction weapons. Field Marshal Carver said: I am prepared to put my signature below each clause of the communique. Incidentally, the last time a British field marshal came to the Soviet Union was Field Marshal Montgomery in 1946.

Another participant in the meeting, the well-known scientific journalist (Nigel Calder), said: The meeting has provided an opportunity to study what concerns each country and to get to the heart of precisely those problems that threaten mankind. Both the very process of the discussions and their friendly tone were pleasant surprises for me, (Calder) said. Also, on no small importance from my point of view is the fact that those taking part decided to bring the jointly formulated principles to the attention of the governments and the public of their respective countries.

[Sobelev] Yes, and I think Nikolay Ivanovich, that it is important to stress that the authoritative opinion of people of science, of specialists in technology, including nuclear technology, and in politics often turns out to be more convincing than the official lie, however much people are plagued with it.

U.S. President Truman, in a moment of frankness, confessed to his daughter Margaret that the President had to be at one and the same time Machiavelli, Louis XI, Cesare Borgia, Talleyrand, a liar, swindler and unctious hypocrite and a hero besides -- anything as long as you succeed. Well, to deceive the American public the present administration, as far as lying swindling and so on is concerned, is fully in accordance with the formula of President Truman, but it is far from having succeeded fully. At the midterm elections on 2 November people will be voting on the freezing of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Freeze

A decision on such a freeze only just failed to get through Congress. Now the population of eight states, the Federal District of Columbia, Philadelphia and Chicago are to have their say regarding a freeze. This includes California, the most populous state, where President Reagan made his political career. A freeze -- that is, a ban on the development, testing, production and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons -- has already been advocated in the United States by 276 city councils, 56 district councils, the legislative assemblies of 17 states and by the entire population of the State of Wisconsin.

[Beglov] Yes, the people at present in power in the United States are seriously alarmed, and I would say outright scared by the fact that the votes being cast in ballot boxes on 2 November, and the votes cast in the referendum on the same day, will transform voting into a powerful demonstration of protest against the Republican administration's militarist course in favor of genuine disarmament. After all, the referendums which have been held to date in a number of states have shown that the majority of Americans see no way out other than to halt this arms race production line and to move to a real reduction of nuclear arsenals. For this reason a freeze is an essential measure without which it is impossible to go on to serious steps to reduce armaments. In connection with the fact that all this greatly displeases those in power in Washington -- that is to say, all that is happening among the broad masses and among the U.S. public -- representatives of the administration have decided to clarify afresh their relationship with the public. I would remind you of one of the speeches made several months ago by President Reagan who, permitting himself a demogogic gesture, said that he so shared the feelings of the participants in the U.S. antiwar movement that he would be ready to be at the head of demonstrations even the next day.

But now we are already seeing a different Reagan, the genuine Reagan. Now, in particular during a speech in the state of Ohio, he has stated that this movement is allegedly inspired not by sincere and honest people but by those who want America to grow weak. Thus he erected a barrier between those ruling America and those who are protesting against this militarist policy. This is the well-known method of defamation, and it is indeed well known from the past times of McCarthyism. It is characteristic that another Washington official, Senator Denton, chairman of the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, has started to label one peace organization after another as sympathizing with communism, directed from Russia, and so forth. Truly militarism and obscurantism have always been two aspects of a single policy. It is increasingly exposing its predatory aspect over time not only inside America but in the international arena.

[Sobolev] This, moreover, is understood in America. For example THE NEW YORK TIMES said in connection with that speech by Reagan that it is McCarthyism, base politicking, and disinformation and that it is all in the familiar intimidating style.

[Yefimov] Indeed, what former U.S. President Carter added to this is very interesting. Here are his authentic words. He said that when Reagan entered upon his presidency he had the two goals of reducing social programs and increasing military expenditure enormously. He hoped that all the talk about a so-called falling behind with regard to the Soviet Union would get more money out of Congress and the American people for the military.

Disarmament Talks

[Sobolev] In speaking about the problem of the struggle for disarmament I should like once again to return to the Soviet Peace Program. It refers to the most urgent problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments. The Soviet Union at the time expressed a readiness to continue without delay the appropriate talks with the United States to preserve everything positive which has been achieved to date in this sphere. Washington delayed as long as it could before responding to this proposal. But it was unable to delay matters endlessly since the attractiveness of this proposal for all those not wanting war and wanting peace was so obvious. Now such talks are under way in Geneva.

[Yefimov] Yes, indeed, the talks are under way, but is everything going as well at these talks as the U.S. side, for instance, is endeavoring to present? Another question immediately arises here, too. Why did the American side have need of this deliberately cheerful reaction on progress at the talks while the positions which the United States has mapped out by no means give grounds for optimism? The answer suggests itself: The U.S. leadership is hoping to use the talks, and also the very fact of the continuation of the talks, which are indeed taking place, for political maneuvering designed to deceive the public and under the flag of the holding of talks to hide U.S. actions aimed at getting ahead in the arms race. How this is being done is shown by the following example: In order to justify its design to achieve unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, Washington put forward an argument claiming that the most destabilizing weapons at the disposal of the Soviet Union and the United States are ground-based missiles, meaning first and foremost the Soviet Union's ICBMS. In this light, the U.S. proposal to confine the proposed reduction precisely to the arsenals of ground-based missiles in the first place and not to touch all the other components of the triad -- for example, nuclear air-based means; that is to say strategic bombers and nculear underwater-based means -- all this has the aim of protecting the U.S. arsenal, those components of the parities where the Americans have the greatest superiority. Where is the logic? our listeners will ask.

I will recall the fact that Richard Perle, assistant U.S. defense secretary, has recently shared his discovery which contains the key to this strange logic. The thing is, he said, that any and all American weapons are good and any and all Soviet weapons are bad. This gives us ground to leave outside talks, outside the framework of talks, any weapons -- even those which it is difficult to verify -- if they are made in the United States, for example cruise missiles or B-1 bombers and so forth.

Meanwhile, if you cast a look back you will see that in all previous cases the Americans were the prime movers of each new round and each new spiral of the arms race. They have been commissioning qualitatively new types of arms and this has led to violation of the equilibirum and has forced the Soviet Union each time to take measures to restore it. It is this that really destabilizes the international situation.

These are the constant American-inspired bursts of the arms race and the desire to protect for themselves the possibility of continuing these bursts, even in the conditions of the talks on ending and reducing armaments. It is possible to halt this process, dangerous to the cause of peace, only by a serious and balanced approach -- that is, by limiting all types of strategic weapons and by closing the channels whereby new types of weapons are developed. It is this that the Soviet Union comes out in favor of. At the same time the international community ought to know the truth: Behind the soothing announcements of the American side there is concealed a fictitious American readiness to disarm.

They say to us: You reduce your means to nil and we, Americans, will effect only a nil reduction in ours.

[Sobolev] This way or that, the leaders of the United States, along with those of other Western countries, cannot but pretend to be peacemakers. This is a good sign. They have to pretend, since their political fate depends on this.

U.S. Economic Crisis

Another concern and headache for leaders of Western countries is the economy. It lends itself to being managed worse and worse and this gives rise, as our Western colleagues would put it, to changes of the guard in the ministries' cabinets. Suzuki, Japanese prime minister, resigned this week. There are now new governments in Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and the FRG. It is with apprehension that the 2 November elections are awaited in the White House. In February of this year, the American press published what one of the highly placed presidential advisers had said: If unemployment, he said, goes over nine percent, the government can only be helped by Lord God. This was in February. Now we are in October and unemployment has already tumbled over the 10 percent mark.

Moreover, one also has to note this: People in the United States have now become accustomed to saying that the current unemployment level is a record one since the Great Depression of the 'thirties. Well, let us have a look at what unemployment looked like then. According to the data of the WORLD-MAGAZINE journal, in 1933 the United States had 12.3 million unemployed. Now, 11,260,000 people are out of work. These are official data. According to the data of American trade unions, unemployment has tumbled over the 14 million mark -- that is to say that the time is now coming when one will have to say that American unemployment is unprecedented, an all-time record. Never has there been such unemployment. Well, it is true that the country has now become richer and the number of the so-called hobos, homeless people who travel up and down the country in search of work in freight cars, is now somewhat smaller than was the case then. However, to take the past year as an example, the transport police arrested some 39,000 so-called violators of the law. This year their number has gone up by 22 percent. More and more often we encounter married couples with small children.

This week the U.S. Supreme Court, according to what the Reagan administration has asked of it, did not begin an examination of the issue of amending the American Constitution to ban discrimination against women.

In June of this year the amendment was, as is known, torpedoed. It provided for equality of women, including equal pay for equal work. Today the working American woman receives only 60 percent of what a man gets for doing the same work. It turned out that the amendment had very influential opponents -- the American monopolies.

Approximately one-third of those working in the United States today are women. To pass on equal rights amendment means to raise the earnings of one-third of those employed. A quarter of all the profits of the American companies comes from underpaying women because of the discrimination that exists. What monopoly will move to cut its profits? If it is possible to stop the amendment to the Constitution, it will be stopped.

[Beglov] You have mentioned, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that the past few months have been marked by changes of power in a number of Western countries, above all in West Europe.

The point is that the social and economic crisis is bringing to light the inability of one or another of the "cabinets" -- as they are called -- administering the affairs of capitalism to resolve this problem. So this present situation of social and economic crisis is at the same time a test for the whole political structure of the capitalist states and to a great extent something which is deciding the fate of party programs and whole parties as such.

CEMA Success

[Sobolev] In the light of the economic crisis in the bourgeois world, the attitude of official Washington and a number of other Western governments towards trade and other forms of economic links in the interational arena looks very typical. It is clear to everyone that such links should help in overcoming the crisis. But Washington, for example, is terrified lest the crisis cause the West to lose its position in the competition between the two systems in the sphere of economics, and, in order to place obstacles in our way, is resorting to the curtailment of political ties, discriminatory measures and various types of sanctions.

It should be said that in the 1970's the rate of growth of CEMA countries was double that of the developed capitalist countries. Now, too, they are developing more dynamically. Recently, for example, a report was published for the Central Statistical Administration of Hungary on the national economic results for 3 January to August. The growth in industrial production was 1.7 percent and production output per worker had increased by 3.6 percent in connection with the reduction of the number of people employed. Agricultural production increased by 6 percent. The Hungarian press notes with regard to this the advantages for the country secured by cooperation in the framework of CEMA. Over a period of 30 years Hungarian exports have increased 20-fold and imports 24-fold. Moreover, the greater part of foreign trade is with the socialist countries and more than one-third of the trade exchange with the socialist countries is based on agreements concerning specialization and coordination.

The unity, cooperation and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakeable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism -- that is, that which is welcomed in the calls and slogans of the CPSU Central Committee to mark the anniversary of the October Revolution -- all this is the basis for our common successes and a guarantee for peace and future prosperity.

Training for Vietnamese

[Yefimov] An agreement was signed in 1981 between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on cooperation in the sphere of labor. Vietnam is at present building many enterprises; in particular 200 enterprises are being built with the Soviet Union's assistance, another 100 enterprises are at the planning stage. Of course these enterprises need not only engineers, which we have always trained for Vietnam, but a large number of qualified, even highly qualified, workers since these enterprises are being built with the latest science and technology.

In accordance with the agreement, 11,000 Vietnamese citizens are studying in Soviet cities, mainly in the south, where they are more climatized. They are studying to acquire those professions needed at the new Vietnamese enterprises.

Mideast Situation

[Sobolev] I propose now to turn to events in the Near East. In Lebanon the Israeli, and we might also say American, occupiers are attempting to dig in for a long stay. The Tel Aviv cabinet took a decision to create a zone in southern Lebanon in its control, and this plan was taken to Washington by Foreign Minister Shamir. There are no visible signs that the Zionist interventionists are intending to relinquish the other regions of Lebanon they have seized. It is more the case that in the style of its age-old predatory policy they are creating pretexts for staying on there for a indefinite period. It is with this aim that, first, provocations are being arranged in the Al-Biqa' Valley and, second, there are attempts to provoke civil war. In this connection the occupiers are not forgetting the normal mercenary activities of all occupiers -- namely plundering, wrecking and taking home various types of goods.

[Yefimov] Yes indeed, they are taking everything, even ashtrays. All the hotels in West Beirut except those where foreign correspondents and diplomats were residing, three hotels in all, were all wrecked, although they had nothing to do with Palestinian strongholds and had never belonged to the Palestinians. What was the point of this? It was to undermine Lebanon's famed tourism. Lebanon has luxurious beaches and a warm sea, to which many rich tourists from West Europe used to come. It is to prevent Lebanon from competing with Israel's tourist centers. Here is another example. All orange and mandarin plantations extending from Lebanon's southern border to Beirut itself have been cut down. Why was this so? It is said that it was so that partisans could not hide in these plantations. But orange groves are not a jungle and people cannot hide in them. The reason is the same -- namely, so that they do not provide competition. That is to say that there is a striving to carry off everything that is needed at a given moment and to leave behind a desert for a long time.

[Beglov] The Israeli occupiers are stealing not only things of little or of great value but are taking from the Lebanese and the Palestinians the most important things: the right to decide their own destiny from the Lebanese, and their homeland from the Palestinians. In this connection there is typical evidence from politicians, such as French Foreign Minister Cheysson, who have for the first time in many months been in the Near East. He said outright last week that well-armed Israel is not yet showing any sign of being ready to embark on the path of political settlement. Cheysson went on to say that if weeks, months and still longer periods pass without embarking on this path we can be sure that certain disappointed and deceived elements will again feel tempted to resort to force and violence.

In Damascus, the capital of Syria, there were talks between leaders of the GDR and Syria, Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad last week.

The leaders of both countries condemned the crimes of the Zionists on Lebanon's soil. The newspapers noted that the visit assumed particular importance in the present conditions when Israel under Washington's patronage is attempting to wipe out those who are opposed to imperialism's policy in the Near East. The talks in Damascus, as Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said, provided an opportunity to discuss the situation in order to oppose American-Israeli plans in the region. The participants in the talks supported the program for a peaceful Near East settlement which was put forward by Comrade Brezhnev.

[Sobolev] In its slogans for the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the CPSU Central Committee calls upon the peoples of the Arab countries to rally their ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat.

May Soviet-Arab friendship grow in strength! Our party's Central Committee calls upon the peoples of the world to be vigilant and to give a decisive rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism. Let us curb the arms race, defend and deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war. Our party's prefestival address is imbued with a profound belief in the triumph of the cause of peace and with historical optimism.

Here comrades, we reach the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best!

U.S. OPPOSES MOVES TO OUST ISRAEL FROM UN BODIES

'Gross Blackmail'

LD171900 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 17 Oct 82

["Obliging Aggressor, the U.S. Obliges Itself" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Romantsov writes:

Gross blackmail -- this is how, and in no other way, one can qualify the latest demarch of the United States towards the United Nations Organization which was made after a group of Arab countries raised the question at the United Nations of Israel's expulsion from the U.N. General Assembly. That demarch manifested itself in a threat, voiced by the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, that the United States would refuse to participate in the sessions of the General Assembly, if it voted for such a decision. Shultz declared that the United States suspended the payment of dues to the International Atomic Energy Agency which last month decided to exclude Israel from its ranks, and threatened adoption of similar steps at other U.N. bodies, if Tel Aviv's representatives are expelled from them.

No other country but Israel itself is guilty of the fact that many U.N. member states turned away from it and believe that in the General Assembly there is no place for it. Israel attracted such an attitude to itself by stubbornly refusing to comply with the U.N. decisions, concerning it, including those which the United States voted for. A concrete example of that is arbitrary rule and lawlessness which Israel continues perpetrating on the soil of Lebanon, contrary to the resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly, which call upon it to immediately withdraw its occupation troops from the sovereign Arab state and stop the aggression.

Thus, instead of demanding that Washington-supported Tel Aviv ringleaders should firmly comply with the important decisions of the competent international organization, Washington preferred to render them political support for yet another time. There is no secret behind its actions: Staying and consolidating itself in the neighboring country, Israel discharges the mission, entrusted to it by the United States, which is after domination in the whole of the Middle East. The Israeli occupation, specifically, created favourable conditions for making an attempt to see to it that Lebanon should join the anti-Arab Camp David deal.

As to the United Nations, the United States should like to doom it to inactivity with the help of steps in the sphere of diplomacy. The steps which are far from being diplomatic, so that nothing should stand in the way of realisation of its imperial designs.

Full Support for Israel

LD161908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has again demonstrated its unconditional support for the Israeli aggressors. Secretary of State G. Shultz has made a statement in which he threatened that the United States would leave the UN General Assembly if this international organ voted to expell Israel from its membership.

As is known, a group of Arab countries has raised the question of the expulsion of Israel from the UN General Assembly in connection with the barbarous aggression of the Israeli military against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Shultz also declared that the United States would stop making financial contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which last month decided to expel Tel Aviv from its membership. The secretary of state stressed that Washington would take similar steps against other UN organs if they were to vote for the expulsion of Israel.

Expressing the "serious concern" of the Reagan administration at the proposal of the Arab states to exclude Israel from the working bodies of the United Nations for ignoring the will of the international community, and its policy of aggression and expansion, Shulz alleged that this would "hinder progress toward peace" in the Near East. The secretary of state again proclaimed Washington's "devotion" to achieving peace in this region and asserted that the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations was contrary to the organization's aim of settling disputes between states.

However, there is no way in which Washington's words can be reconciled with its deeds. While proclaiming its "desire for peace" in the Near East, the United States has armed Tel Aviv, which, with the use of U.S. weapons, commits bandit acts of aggression against the Arab states. Shultz's statement shows yet again that the United States is also giving Israel full political and diplomatic support. Tel Aviv makes use of this to refuse to fulfill UN resolutions, throwing down a challenge to the whole international community.

UN DISCUSSION SHOWS DIVIDED WORLD POLITICS

LD152306 Moscow TASS in English 1588 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The general political discussion, that ended today in New York at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, has drawn a clear watershed between the two main lines in world politics. One line which is firmly adhered to by the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, the overwhelming majority of non-aligned states, is aimed at curbing through joint efforts the dangerous arms race, at stopping the world's sliding to a nuclear catastrophe.

Another line is conducted by the United States and its nearest NATO allies. Intimidating the international public with the myth on a "Soviet threat" they are continuing the course of aggravation of tension, actual sabotage of negotiations on disarmament, the course of unrestrained build-up of armaments and disruption of the military-political equilibrium in the world. Isn't this being evidenced, for instance, by such a fact: In 35 years -- from 1946 to 1980 the United States spent 2 trillion dollars for military purposes, but the present-day Washington administration plans to add to the figure more than 1.5 trillion dollars in the next five years period alone!

The discussion, which was held in the high-storeyed building on East River, has revealed broad support for the Soviet Union's constructive, realistic and concrete programme which is aimed at curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was announced at the General Assembly's special session on disarmament evoked, a particularly great response. This is an action of really historical significance, demonstrating for the whole world to see the genuine peaceableness of the Soviet state, the defensive direction of its military doctrine, lack of striving for any military superiority.

Welcoming the Soviet initiative, many participants in the world forum put the natural question: If the peace declarations of the U.S. President are not hypocritical rhetorics, designed to mislead the public, then why does not the United States follow the USSR's example?

Why does the United States oppose conclusion of the treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, with the main provisions of which having been submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration of the participants in the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly?

The international public increasingly clearly realises the background of such an obstructionist stand on the part of Washington. Its causes are in its adventurist nuclear strategy, its first nuclear strike conception, its course of further perfection of nuclear weapons, its pursuit of military superiority.

Despite the enhanced activity of the aggressive policy of imperialism, the Soviet Union and its allies optimistically view prospects of preservation and consolidation of peace, the future of detente which struck down roots in the conscience of millions of people on the planet. The peace factors by no means weakened, but, on the contrary, they are gaining strength. The main of these factors is the socialist community. The socialist countries are not alone. Their peaceful efforts are actively supported, as was shown by the current General Assembly session, by the overwhelming majority of newly-free and nonaligned states.

The realisation by millions of people of the great danger of the aggressive course of imperialism which pushes mankind to the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe has led to a powerful upsurge of the anti-war movement in the whole world. All this gives ground to hope that imperialism's plans will be thwarted and peace will be preserved and consolidated.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OUTLINES SOVIET PEACE POLICY

PM151231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The great Lenin's words to the effect that the Soviet state "wishes to live in peace with all peoples and direct all its efforts toward internal building" are the guiding star of the foreign policy of the world's first socialist state. They have found concentrated expression under modern conditions in the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the subsequent peace initiatives of our party and state. Graphic confirmation of the Leninist foreign policy's genuine love of peace and humanism is provided by the call to safeguard, develop and deepen detente which was made in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the ceremonial session in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, which aroused the profound interest of the entire world public, made a comprehensive analysis of the present international situation, which suffers tension caused by Washington. A significant section of it was devoted to the problem of easing international tension, which some leaders of Western countries would like to ignore.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a very full formulation to the concept of "detente." It is, above all, the general inclination of states and their leaders not for war preparations and hostility toward other states but for peaceful cooperation with them. It is normal intercourse among countries and peoples, conscientious observance of the norms of international law, respect for every country's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Finally, it is the constant desire to help curb with practical deeds the arms race which has overwhelmed the world and the desire to strengthen security on the basis of the gradual deepening of mutual trust on a fair and mutual basis. This is how Soviet people, including army and navy servicemen, understand detente, and it is now a matter of ensuring a peaceful future for all mankind.

The topicality, vital necessity and urgency of this global task are now realized with particular clarity by all the world's peoples. People in all countries and continents are properly concerned at the increased aggressiveness of the imperialist circles, the United States above all. With their direct support Israel has committed aggression in Lebanon, and subversive actions are continuing against national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Reagan administration and the NATO bloc's ruling circles, recklessly seeking to achieve imperialism's world supremacy, are escalating the arms race, making preparations for nuclear war, kindling hotbeds of military conflicts and exacerbating tension in various parts of the planet. Under these conditions, when it is necessary resolutely to halt mankind's slide toward global catastrophe, the preservation and deepening of detente is becoming the real command of the times.

This is why all the peace initiatives which our country advances in the world arena meet with such benevolent attention and warm support from the international public. This accounts for the broad response elicited at the UN General Assembly session by the new Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

It goes without saying that detente is not the monopoly of some individual geographic zone or any one region of the globe. For a number of historical reasons it has put down deeper roots in some regions than in others. This has happened, for example, in Europe, which was the cradle of detente. But possibilities for strengthening detente exist everywhere. And active use must be made of these possibilities.

The USSR seeks to regularize relations with the United States and reach just, mutually acceptable agreements on questions of limiting and reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. These proposals represent a great contribution to the cause of military detente, disarmament and peace. The successful completion of the Madrid meeting of 35 states and the clearing of the way to a European disarmament conference could constitute a very important step to strengthen detente.

Relations of friendship and cooperation have taken shape between the USSR and a number of Asian states. The Soviet Union would consider it a very important thing to normalize and gradually improve relations between the USSR and the PRC on the basis of commensense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Added to the relations of friendship and cooperation which the USSR has with a number of Asian states, this would make a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The years of detente in Europe have produced many useful results in setting up good-neighborly cooperation. They have shown the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki All-European Conference. The further development of detente would enable Europeans to enjoy its fruits still more successfully and to resolve many common problems in the practical life of the peoples through joint efforts. It is our generation's duty to future generations to advance unswervingly along this path.

"On the whole, detente is the peoples' historic gain," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out. "On no account must narrowminded, egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp be allowed to tear it apart. It must be safeguarded, developed and deepened. And this will be a victory for human reason over dangerous, unthinking aggressiveness. We believe in this victory, for we believe in man's reason and, if you like, in the peoples' instinct for self-preservation."

Consistently implementing the Leninist foreign policy line emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people and army and navy servicemen, together with the fraternal peoples and armies of the socialist community, are realiably holding the historic initiative in their hands in the struggle to strengthen peace on earth and in defense of socialism and world civilization.

IZVESTIYA: NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AS PEACE FACTOR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura: "An Important Factor in World Politics. On the Movement of Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet Government have from the very beginnings of the Nonaligned Movement extended to it feelings of sincerity and have adopted a position of cooperation with the movement on the most important issues of our time.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress the Nonaligned Movement was described as an important factor in international relations. Our attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement was spelled out in the greetings message sent last September by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, on Nonaligned Movement Day. At the recent summit talks between the Soviet Union and India during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union considerable attention was given to the movement. Questions of the relations between the Soviet Union and the Nonaligned Movement had a fitting place, too, in L.I. Brezhnev's speech delivered in Baku.

It is natural that the Soviet Union should devote attention to the Nonaligned Movement because, since its inception more than two decades ago, this movement has demonstrated its effectiveness in the common struggle for a healthier international situation. The scope of the movement is growing, too, with increasing numbers of new peoples joining its ranks. At the first conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade in February 1961, 25 states took part. At the latest conference, the sixth, in Havana in September 1979, some 95 countries and national liberation organizations, which spoke for 1.5 billion people, were represented.

Under the nonaligned banner are to be found certain socialist countries (Cuba, Vietnam, Yugoslavia and a number of others), countries of a socialist orientation and many states from within the capitalist system. They are united by a shared destiny, for the vast majority of the movement's members are young states which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and which still bear on their shoulders the burden of the consequences of imperialist exploitation. They are also united by loyality to the aims expressed in the political declaration adopted at the conference in Havana, namely the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation.

The rebuff from the movement's member countries to the intrigues of the forces pushing the world to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe is also becoming more and more marked. The participants in the meeting which took place in Delhi in February 1981 set as the movement's aim the coordination of their efforts "to stop and reverse the nuclear arms race and eventually succeed in removing all nuclear weapons from states' arsenals."

The Nonaligned Movement also attaches very great importance to the establishment of an new international economic order in which there is no place for the arbitrary actions of the multinational monopolies which continue to plunder the natural resources of the developing states and mercilessly exploit their working masses.

The aims proclaimed by the Nonaligned Movement are noble ones and the possibilities for their achievement considerable. The potential of the Nonaligned Movement is increasing largely because in the struggle for the solution of the fundamental problems of today the members of the movement enjoy the strong sympathy and firm support of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community.

L.I. Brezhnev reflected the principled attitude of our country toward the young members of the international community in his speech at the ceremony in Baku when he emphasized that "the Soviet Union is in general in favor of an increased role in international affairs for states which have freed themselves from the colonial or semicolonial yoke and have chosen the path of independence and progress. We are convinced that the policy of these countries can have a beneficial effect on the world situation."

Cooperation of the socialist and nonaligned countries in the solution of many international problems of paramount importance has an objective basis of common interests. This basis is a real factor hindering the actions of imperialist reaction. For this reason the West unceasingly attempts to undermine cooperation between the world of socialism and the developing world. Concerted action against the danger of war is subject to particularly bitter attacks. No less persistent are attempts by imperialism to undermine the militant unity of the liberated countries and create disorder in their ranks.

Everything -- from the hackneyed "Soviet threat" bogey to dragging the developing countries themselves into an arms race; from attempts to emasculate the anti-imperialist essence of the Nonaligned Movement to fomenting conflicts among its members, to the overt exploitation of these conflicts for their own ends -- everything is set in motion. You don't have to look far for examples: The next conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, planned for this September in Baghdad, had to be postponed because of the continuing hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Just what such imperialist intrigues lead to is shown by the tragedy of the Palestinian people and the tragedy of Lebanon. Speaking in Baku, L.I. Brezhnev remarked in this regard that "imperialism with its neocolonialist policy is the obvious foe of the liberated countries' unity. It is no accident that the imperialists are doing everything to deepen the split in the ranks of the Arab countries and to weaken the authority and influence of the OAU, and are seeking to exploit the OAS to further the Western powers' colonialist ambitions, as recent events in the South Atlantic have graphically shown."

In his speech the Soviet leader graphically contrasted the imperialist policy of "divide and rule" with the principled policy of the socialist community in supporting the cohesion of the ranks of the young liberated countries: "The Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, is a vigorous supporter of stronger peaceful cooperation, unity and cohesion among the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the enhanced prestige and effectiveness of such organizations as the OAS, the Arab League and others."

The socialist community states have no ground at all for fearing the consolidation of the nonaligned countries' unity. On the contrary, the USSR, like the other socialist countries, sees in the cohesion of their ranks in the struggle for peace and freedom a powerful reserve for victory in this struggle, since only together, only by efforts of all peace-loving states and peoples is it possible to prevent the recurrences of imperialist aggression and guarantee the life of the international community on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Only in this cohesion, only in loyalty to the fundamental principles of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the policy of interventionism and aggression, only in cooperation of the socialist and nonaligned countries is there a guarantee of successful achievement of the lofty aims inscribed on the Nonaligned Movement's banners.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES OUTCOME OF RECENT COCOM SESSION

PM151221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "No Agreement"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct -- Sessions of the so-called Cocom -- the Coordinating Committee for Monitoring the Export of Strategic Goods to Socialist Countries -- have taken place here in an atmosphere of secrecy.

This is not the first time that this NATO offspring, in whose meetings representatives of Japan and Ireland also take part, has been used by Washington for "ironing out" among the "junior partners" its wild plans for "total economic warfare" against the Soviet Union and other European countries.

What was discussed behind the closed doors? This time new, tougher proposals submitted by Washington's representatives were disussed at the sessions of Cocom, which observers have christened -- not without reason -- a committee of "cold war flying Dutchmen."

The American delegation submitted an additional, lengthy new list of nearly 50 export goods which, in Washington's opinion, should be banned for export to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the American delegation insisted that Cocom should be transformed into a permanent body with its own apparatus to exercise control over the strict implementation of the embargo on banned goods. But these proposals met with resistance from many delegations, chiefly from European countries. As a result, Washington's new venture failed.

As Paris's LE MONDE reports, "The sides were unable to reach agreement."

Without having achieved the goals set, the American delegation nonetheless insisted on the setting up of a group of exports who, "in the course of 7-12 months," will prepare proposals on a revision of the list of strategic goods banned for export to the USSR.

FRG REPORT OF PRISONER LABOR ON PIPELINE DENIED

LD161926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1842 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- An exposure of a falsification, shown in particular on the FRG's second television program alleging that prisoners' labor is being employed in building the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, is printed in IZVESTIYA today.

The paper notes that the White House sanctions blocking the delivery to the USSR of equipment for building the transeuropean gas pipeline from Siberia arouse legitimate indignation in many countries of West Europe and in Japan. Trying somehow to justify its clearly unpopular actions, Washington has mounted a furious propaganda campaign.

Makhmet Kulmagambetov and Moisey Khershkovich [names as received] staff members of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, who appeared on FRG television "by permission of the Washington special services," passing themselves off as participants in the building of the gas pipeline, the paper writes, "had nothing whatever to do with the pipeline, if only because when its construction was begun, both these scoundrels were outside the Soviet Union".

IZVESTIYA recalls that Boris Shcherbina, USSR minister for the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises recently totally rebutted the blatant lie that any kind of "prisoners" are being employed on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

Furthermore, the paper continues, the gas pipeline project has been visited by Overbeck, chairman of the board of the West German Mannesman firm and his colleagues Meyer and Huetten; Ludwin Bauer, director-general of the Austrian Oil Directorate; Christians, chairman of the board of Deutsche Bank; and numerous foreign correspondents, including two from SPIEGEL, Werner Larsen and Siegfried Kuglefranz. After seeing pipeline installations and meeting the workers, seeing everything with their own eyes, not one of them has supported the dirty slanderers directed by the CIA.

DEVELOPMENTS ON PIPELINE SUPPLIES, BUILDING

Seizure of Italian Equipment

LD171650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] At New York customs American authorities have seized rotors for gas turbines bought in the United States by the Italian firm Nuovo Pignone, which is taking part in supplying equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. This discriminatory decision by the United States is designed to wreck normal commercial and economic links between East and West. It has caused protests in Italian political and business circles.

Foreign Minister Colombo has instructed his ambassador in Washington to ask the U.S. State Department for an explanation. The action of the United States has been described by the minister as serious. In a note it was stressed that in the future the Italian Government will continue to fulfill all contracts concluded with the Soviet Union.

Progress at Volga

LD162224 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is being stretched to the western borders of the country ahead of schedule, PRAVDA reports today.

Exactly on the middle of the way (2,242 kilometres from Urengoy) the builders of the pipeline were faced with the biggest water surface to be overcome, the Volga River which is 2,000 metres wide in that place.

The mechanizers have been preparing for nearly four months for the operation to conclude the laying out of the gas pipeline across the river's bed. But before laying out the pipes along the river bed, it has been discovered that the part of the under water trench deep from four to eleven metres that was dug out in the river bed in summer has been covered with mud. The builders' collective has done everything to ensure that the laying down of the pipes in the river bed has been started just as it was recorded in its commitments, six months earlier than the schedule.

Four sections, each 200 metres long, have been laid out in the under water trench by today, the newspaper writes.

Mari ASSR: 'Main Junction'

LD152206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1408 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Summary] The territory of the Mari ASSR will be crossed by the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Pomary is destined to become a major junction of the pipeline. It is well placed in geographic terms for the deliveries of various freight supplies for the pipeline.

Laying the first string of the pipeline has already started on the Mari section. Pipes are constantly arriving at the section. One team has halved the time needed for welding the pipes, which has meant that the collective has been able to prepare and conduct tests on more than 30 km. There will be a gas compressor station, technical equipment is now being received, construction workers have pledged to complete the first stage of the Pomary gas compressor and hand it over for use by the 60th anniversary jubilee of the USSR.

REAGAN ADDRESS ON U.S. AGRICULTURE ASSESSED

LD161106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1018 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

American agriculture is in the grip of a protacted economic depression that began in 1980, President Reagan has said in a televised speech that was transmitted to the country's farming states. The record inflation and interest rates of the late 1970's, he emphasized, have sown the seeds of a very bitter harvest -- a menacingly unfavorable relationship between production costs and prices. Together, all this has undermined confidence and shattered too many dreams of prosperity.

The Preisent made no revelation for American farmers who, as the press universally testifies, are now little better off than during the "Great Depression" of the thirties. All their hopes that this year's harvest might set things right have fallen through.

As a result, farmers' indebtedness at the end of 1981 reached the enormous sum of $194.5 billion -- or in other words, had almost doubled since 1975. Unemployment among farm workers stands at 14.3 percent, which is considerably more than the national level of 10.1 percent.

The current U.S. surpluses of grain and other agricultural products by no means imply that America has no starvation. On the contrary, the number of poor, most of whom constantly go hungry, has under the Reagan administration exceeded 30 million.

President Reagan was unable to promise American farmers any effective action whatsoever to overcome the very serious agricultural crisis. The only thing the administration has to offer is a more intensive export drive against America's partners, primarily the West European countries and Japan whom Reagan summoned to open their markets even wider to American agricultural imports. The President openly threatened "strong measures" in retailiation against countries that fail to comply with America's export dictates.

The President was forced to acknowledge that the embargo on sales of American grain to the Soviet Union introduced in 1980 by the Carter administration had failed completely, causing enormous losses to American farmers and undermining the U.S. reputation as a reliable trading partner. Reagan promised farmers that his administration will not repeat that mistake.

Local observers point out that Reagan's speech was clearly designed to create a favorable impression on farmers on the eve of the congressional and local elections to be held on 2 November. The disastrous situation of the U.S. farming regions has sharply worsened the Republican Party's positions there, and the President is trying any and all means to rectify the situation.

ZORIN VIEWS REAGAN'S RENEWED 'MCCARTHYISM'

LD171238 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 17 Oct 82

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Judging by comments in the American press, people are concerned about the signs of McCarthyism in Washington. One of these signs is the accusation President Reagan has made against fellow Americans who are worried about the growing danger of a nuclear war and are supporting a nuclear freeze. Such charges are certainly reminiscent of the gloomy days of McCarthy. It is hard to imagine that a politician not blinded by fanaticism or not quite out of his mind could accuse millions of Americans of being dishonest, insincere, and of being manipulated.

Since the days when Joe McCarthy terrorized the capital with his absurd and fabricated accusations and generated political hysteria, no one in the nation's capital has made the kind of charges that Ronald Reagan is making today.

Why this political tactlessness on the part of the President? He has not hesitated to offend millions of Americans with unjustified accusations, Americans who love their country no less than the temporary occupant of the oval room in the White House, Recently a new organization was announced in Washington: Citizens Against a Nuclear War, an umbrella for 25 antiwar groups with a total membership of around 20 million. Could Mr Reagan seriously think that thousands and thousands of Americans, senators, religious leaders, workers, businessmen, farmers, and scientists, Democrats and Republicans, who are involved in the mass movement for a nuclear freeze -- can the President seriously think that they care less about America than he does; or be so naive and inexperienced to act against their country's interests without realizing it?

I don't think that Ronald Reagan has cause to think that someone is manipulating such figures as the former presidential adviser on national security, McGeorge Bundy, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, or the former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, Gerald Smith? Certainly no one could assert that these people, and many other prestigious individuals in the United States who are for the nuclear freeze, are so politically undeveloped they would allow themselves to be manipulated. Just because the President made an unfair statement insulting millions of Americans does not mean that he really believes what he is saying.

In my opinion it is because he has lost his political balance. But apparently such sentiments are voiced in the White House because of apprehensions over the growing antiwar movement in the United States. After all, how can the clear and simple arguments of those in the movement be countered? By insisting that preparations for nuclear war are more important than nuclear disarmament or that the United States can avoid the monstrous destruction in nuclear war and come out the winner? It is common knowledge that just these statements in Washington have already alarmed the public. Therefore, not wanting to enter into a dialogue with the opponents of nuclear armaments, the American President is hurling all sorts of charges to harass the movement. This is precisely what McCarthy did in the fifties, and what was later evaluated as a disgraceful page in American history.

The list of erroneous decisions and rash statements made by the current leadership in Washington is already long. I do not know how the list will look when this term is over, but of one thing I am certain: The groundless and crude assaults by the Republican leader against American peace activists will be at the top of the list in a place far from honorable.

USE OF 'SOVIET THREAT' BY U.S. CONTINUES

LD170748 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- "New policy is being shaped in the White House on the old basis of anti-Sovietism", Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA. "It became clear way back last week during the U.S. state secretary's consultations with NATO foreign ministers in Canada. The allies are being made afraid by a 'Soviet threat'".

"The U.S. endeavours to draw the allies into a 'trade war' against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community are being explained by a 'Soviet threat'".

"The unwillingness of the Atlantic allies to follow in the wake of Washington and their natural striving for economic cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, cooperation which is particularly essential for them now in the conditions of the economic crisis which has afflicted the Common Market, give rise to fits of political hysteria in the USA, fits which cannot be explained in any other way than by the adherence of the present occupant of the White House to 'dogmatic anti-communism'".

"In the light of the latest events in the Middle East where Washington's Zionist puppets practise genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and commit crimes analogous to Nazi ones, the USA needed to urgently divert the attention of the world public from the utter inactivity of the White House 'sanctions' machinery," PRAVDA news analyst emphasises. "Aid to the Zionist butchers, including military one, is being resumed. It is being argued that Poland which has adopted a law on trade unions, the law which is unwelcome to the enemies of socialism, including those across the ocean, should be 'punished' and be deprived of the most-favoured-nation trading status, though trade between Poland and the USA has been reduced to the minimum by Washington."

"Number one smasher of trade unions," "millionaire, the head of a government of millionaires," "the hope and mainstay of all butcher regimes" -- such are the compliments awarded to Ronald Reagan not only by the trade union press, even by the bourgeois one -- posed, of course, as a "defender" of the Polish workers for the sake of camouflage. The true aim of his preachings is to give a signal to the U.S.-backed counter-revolutionary underground to give a boost to their actions and to provoke clashes with the forces of order in the Polish People's Republic."

U.S. 'PREDOMINANCE' STRATEGY EXAMINED

PM151215 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Vadim Nekrasov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "'Crusade' From the Oval Office"]

[Text] The word "predominance" [preobladaniye] has appeared in the pages of American newspapers as allegedly the most concise, accurate reflection of the nature of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy course. Here it is made clear that the new definition of the nature of American policy with regard to the USSR is by no means the invention of idle journalists but that it comes from "up there," from the very top, that is, from the President's Oval Office in the White House.

At first glance it might appear that there is nothing new in this. Have not President Reagan and people in his immediate entourage repeated with monotonous regularity that the aim of their military policy is to create a U.S. position of superiority over the USSR? Is not this unattainable goal supposed to be served by all the programs for an unbridled arms race which are adopted across the ocean? That is true, but it is not the whole story. The new term, as can be seen from remarks in the American press, incorporates not only plans for the accelerated militarization of the country's production apparatus, but also highly specific principles of general policy. According to T. Reed, a special adviser to the President, the "predominance concept" is based on the desire to "ensure that the Russians' influence does not extend outside the Soviet Union again. This must be achieved by building up military potential and adopting diplomatic, economic and propaganda measures." Explaining the meaning of such remarks, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, citing a representative of government circles: "To predominate is to end the geographical spread of the Soviet Union's political influence and military might and to try to reduce them to nothing."

Thus what we are faced with is a far from new outline, a comprehensive outline, so to speak, of a program for striking the latest "decisive" blow against socialism's world positions, destroying the socialist community and creating around its main bastion and the source of its might -- the land of the soviets -- the atmosphere of a besieged fortress. By all appearances the present rulers of America have once again decided to bring out of their political archives ideas which were once popular in the circles of Western reaction but were later cast aside as impossible -- the ideas of encircling and subsequently stifling the Soviet state by means of a kind of "cordon sanitaire."

The restorers of such plans are not worried by the fact that the world situation has changed radically compared with the twenties and even the thirties. Like all representatives of old social orders which have departed from the world scene, they are quite incapable of learning from history, and like all adventurists they are inclined to overestimate their own strength, and to do so more incautiously as their position becomes more disastrous. Closing their eyes to the realities of the modern era, narrowminded, egotistical politicians in the imperialist camp are prepared to toy with the destinies of all mankind for the sake of maintaining their positions and their profits and privileges.

It is evidently no accident that many progressive and simply realistically minded observers throughout the world speak frequently of the U.S. reactionary circles' return to the patterns of political thought characteristic of their predecessors in the period before World War II. There are indeed some analogies here. "Are there not more and more signs that we are becoming involved in a new world economic crisis?" The progressive West German journalist (K. Bretthauer) says. "What is even worse, people everywhere have once again started talking about war like something quite self-evident and ordinary -- which has probably not happened since 1945."

Reagan and his advisers, intoxicated by the nostalgic dream of restoring a U.S. global domination which in fact it never had, the American INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Paris, wrote recently, prefer to ignore reality. "Reagan's strategy of stepping up the arms race," the newspaper went on, "is based on the assumption that the tension being caused in the Soviet economy will lead to its collapse. The trouble is, the U.S. economy will collapse first." This strategy is intended to retard further growth in the material well-being of the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries -- that is true. But as arguments by Washington politicians of the "predominance concept" indicate, economic confrontation with the Soviet Union is only a part -- and not the most important -- of American reaction's designs, which are dangerous to all mankind.

Their nucleus and leading component is the gamble on the further buildup of the American war machine, in order to wreck the existing military-strategic equilibrium and forge ahead in arms, above all nuclear arms. The leadership of the major capitalist country of our time, which is going through a profound economic recession and has, according to official figures, nearly 11 million unemployed (15 million by trade union figures), in an attempt to safeguard the future of the private ownership world is gambling mainly on the arms race, military preparations and tough confrontation with the socialist countries. The desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR at all costs is a frankly cynical calculation based on strength, blackmail and intimidation.

In Washington various plans for nuclear war -- short and protracted, limited and general -- are cooked up like loaves on a bakery plant production line. Not a week goes by without calculations of the sides' possible losses as a result of a nuclear war appearing in some speech by an official or in press publications, and the fact that there can be no victors in such a war is carefully suppressed. Such calculations are engaged in by people who concentrate tremendous power in their hands and have a gigantic war machine at their disposal. "Reagan," the American Communists' journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS writes, "has filled his Cabinet with 'cold war' champions who are obsessed with the desire to stifle socialism. Today's government is a government ready to use force and intimidation wherever American 'strategic interests' are threatened. In other words, the President is prepared to run the risk of nuclear war for the sake of defending the 'strategic interests' of American multinational corporations."

With a view to undermining the process of revolutionary transformation of the world and breaking the resistance of peace-loving forces, the present American leadership seeks to unite under its command all the reactionary detachments of international imperialism. As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "It is a question of the ability or inability of the North Atlantic alliance to overcome stubborn resistance on the domestic front in West European countries and to prove to the Russians that NATO is capable of carrying out major joint campaigns in the sphere of rearming." And not only rearming.

Contending that the active struggle has already begun, Washington seeks to establish itself in the role of undisputed commander to whom all the other Western countries must be subordinate, even if that goes against their own vital interests. That is the essence of the "crusade" proclaimed by Reagan last summer against communism and the concept of "predominance" which now forms its basis.

But here is something which appears odd at first glance: The President, according to American newspaper reports, believes that "the public is not yet ready in the political plane for more concrete formulations of this concept," and so he is in no hurry to present it in the form of a"Reagan doctrine" following the favorite example of other Presidents, who wished to make their mark on history in that way. Why such modesty?

Perhaps the answer is supplied by recent observations by the well-known American commentator J. Reston. Recalling that the present White House incumbent sometimes expresses a vague desire to retire in peace after 1984 and not seek reelection, Reston cites data from a recent U.S. public opinion poll and notes, not without sarcasm: "Of every 10 Americans polled, 6 believe that that is not a bad idea." Public opinion polls do indeed demonstrate the steadily falling popularity of Reagan's policy and his team, including their policy on international issues. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger tries in vain to assure readers of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "Thus absolute agreement exists between us and the movement for a nuclear weapons freeze in terms of objective. We differ in our opinions only as regards the means of achieving that objective." The facts indicate otherwise. It is the increase in American public support for the ideas of concluding an agreement on a nuclear weapons freeze -- that is, for the Soviet Union's proposals on ending tests, production and the further deployment of nuclear arms -- that has become, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the "remarkable political phenomenon" of the day.

Western observers note unanimously that, not only across the ocean but throughout the world, the problems of nuclear weapons and nuclear strategy "have become targets of the broad masses' attention." Confirmation of this is provided by the marches, demonstrations, rallies and other mass actions involving many millions of participants in the antiwar movement, without which not a week goes by.

"Stop Reagan to survive!" -- that is one slogan in the present antimilitarist movement, which unites in its ranks not only social forces and representatives of various political parties and currents, but also most of the planet's states, whose governments express growing alarm at the American Administration's reckless course and demand an end to the nuclear arms race. If any convincing proof were needed that the peoples and states regard the continuing arms race as the most acute problem of today and display the will for peace and disarmament, such proof was provided in abundance by last summer's second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The initiative of the Soviet Union, which stated at that session that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, remains today at the center of the attention of world public opinion, which demands increasingly insistently that other countries which possess nuclear weapons follow this noble initiative. The problems of improving the climate on the planet, restraining the arms race and ensuring the just resolution of acute international conflicts form the basis of the current 37th General Assembly session, at which universal attention has been focused on the USSR's new constructive initiatives -- on the immediate ending and banning of nuclear weapons tests and on ensuring the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

As was noted at the recent friendly meeting in the Kremlin between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade K. Phomvihan, in the opinion of the Soviet Union and Laos "in the present alarming situation in the world, which results from the actions of aggressive imperialist forces, first and foremost the U.S. Administration, it is necessary and possible to stop and to lessen the deliberately and artificially created tension and to protect and strengthen peace. Particular importance is attached to actions which lessen the danger of war, to extending confidence-building measures and to freezing nuclear arms."

The world situation today is such that it would be a mistake to underestimate the increase in the danger of war. But it would be an even greater mistake not to see the real possibilities which exist for erecting an insuperable barrier in the path of war.

AFP: PRC REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVED TIES

OW160730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 16 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 16 (AFP) -- China still rejects the possibility of any real improvement in its relations with Moscow despite the resumption of Sino-Soviet talks 11 days ago, diplomats said here today. The diplomats, quoting Chinese officials, said that Beijing had ruled out any significant rapprochement with its communist rival because the Soviets has rejected China's bottom-line conditions for such a move.

Yet is was not clear if the Chinese were saying that the Soviets explicitly refused to meet the conditions during the talks that started October 5 or if they were generally referring to Moscow's positions, said the diplomats, who requested anonymity.

The ultra-secret Sino-Soviet talks have entered a new phase with a review of specific problems after a general outline of the two countries' respective positions, diplomats said. There has been virtually no word on the substance of the discussions, officially termed "consultations" by the Chinese, which marked a resumption of the dialogue that Beijing broke off in January 1980 to protest Moscow's Afghan venture.

But the Soviet Union is apparently refusing to discuss Vietnam or Afghanistan, insisting that it will not include questions involving third countries in the talks with China, the diplomats said.

They said the Chinese officials noted that Beijing returned to the negotiating table only on the insistence of Moscow, which has stepped up its bid to improve ties with China in the last year.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev made two public appeals for an improvement in relations between the two countries, whose feud has occasionally flared into border clashes. Yet although the Chinese officials stressed Moscow's role as the initiator of the new talks, Beijing's top leader Deng Xiaoping recently said that the Sino-Soviet dialogue was normal and necessary.

HU YAOBANG QUERIED ON TALKS WITH ILICHEV

OW170454 Beijing XINHUA in English 0427 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese side sincerely hopes that the obstacles to the normalization of the relations between China and Soviet Union will be removed so that the relations between the two countries will embark on the road of healthy development," said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee here today in answering questions raised by French correspondents.

Hu Yaobang asked the correspondents if they knew that Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev is now in Beijing to conduct discussions with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. As the two sides had agreed not to disclose the contents of the discussions, "I will not violate the agreement," the general secretary said.

When asked whether the discussions will be continued, Ho Yaobang said "Yes", and that the two sides had agreed through consultation that the discussions will be held in Beijing and Moscow in turns.

The meeting took place in a spacious hall in Zhongnanhai, site of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Dressed in deep grey clothes, Hu Yaobang, amidst glaring vacuum lights and the sound of cameras and TV cameras, answered questions raised by French correspondents sitting around him. The correspondents came to China accompanying the delegation of the French Communist Party Central Committee on its visit.

Asked about the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies, Hu Yaobang said, "We have pointed out time and again that the Soviet leaders have been pursuing a hegemonist policy for a considerably long period. We are against it. As for their domestic questions, we have ceased to express our views for many years, and that's what we ought to do."

When asked whether those parties that are maintaining close relations with the Soviet Communist Party can develop relations with China, Hu Yaobang said: "I think they can, because one of our principles is not to interfere with other parties' internal affairs. Any party, whether a worker's party, communist party or nationalist party, if it is willing to be friendly with us, we are willing to establish relations with them."

When asked whether China has different attitudes towards the Soviet and U.S. hegemonists, Hu Yaobang said, "We oppose any hegemonism in the world, because hegemonism is the main manifestation of sabotage to world peace. All shapes of hegemonism are bad."

On the Poland issue, Hu Yaobang said, "Our party has repeatedly stated that we hope Poland will solve their own problems through internal consultations and oppose any foreign interference."

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON DENG XIAOPING REMARKS

The following clarifications should be made to the AFP report subheaded "Deng Xiaoping Remarks," published in the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages B 1-2:

Paragraph one, last line reads: ...a source close to Mr Carstens said. (confirming queried word)

Paragraph two begins: The source said Mr Deng had recalled that China had agreed.... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph three, line one reads: ...two communist giants have been going since.... (supplying indistinct words)

Page B 2, paragraph one, line one reads: ...indicated that while China deplored Soviet "hegemonism" it still regarded.... (supplying indistinct words)

WESTERN LEADERS SLANDER USSR'S PRC POLICY

OW160444 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] This station has on many occasions explained to you that the consistent and principled policy on the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward China is always guided by the conviction that the vital interests of the people of the two countries are identical. The Soviet Union has time and again called for normalization of relations between the two countries in all fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We have repeatedly expressed our willingness to normalize our bilateral relations and restore goodneighborliness and friendship between the two countries. To serve this end, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of constructive proposals. In a recent speech, in Baku, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will be a good contribution to strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

As is universally known, every good gesture made by the Soviet Union toward China will invariably prompt Western propaganda to renew its attacks on Soviet policy. The current anti-Soviet propaganda has reached an unprecedented level in the imperialist countries. What is the cause for the unprecedented anti-Soviet propaganda campaign? Our station observer Mulatov has the following to say:

Obviously the Western countries see in the signs made by China recently a willingness to improve relations with the Soviet Union. In other words, the imperialists are fearful of the prospect of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The imperialists are fearful of such a prospect because it would mean a great boost in the strength of world socialism, weakening of the imperialists' position and reinforcement of China's socialist foundations, all of which the imperialists, who can never be friends with socialism, are trying to impede. This is the primary cause of the vicious anti-Soviet campaign in the West. The ruling cliques in the United States, Japan and other imperialist countries are actively taking part in this campaign.

Former U.S. Presidents Ford and Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger and major newspapers in Japan and the United States have been vying with each other in vilifying the Soviet Union's latest peace-loving proposal to China. They are trying, by hook or crook, to prove that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is out of the question. In an attempt to make the audience believe their fallacy, they assert that the Soviet Union has sinister designs on China. Trying to stress the "merits" of the imperialists -- who are enemies of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations -- they contend that friendship with the West will benefit China.

Nixon's optimistic prediction and Kissinger's (?conclusion) cannot camouflage the anxiety of the master of the White House and the leaders of other imperialist countries toward the prospect of development of Soviet-Chinese relations. Indeed, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will do no good for the imperialists and will benefit our two countries and world socialism. Everyone should agree on this point.

U.S. SAYS 17 AUG PRC COMMUNIQUE NOT BINDING

OW171115 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Two Different Stands"]

[Text] Lately the Chinese press has been expressing concern over some of the statements made by U.S. leaders on Taiwan. At a meeting with republicans at the White House, President Reagan said: The United States will stop arms sales to Taipei only if China achieves peaceful reunification with Taiwan. Speaking before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Robinson, a State Department legal affairs adviser, said: The U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act is a national law, whereas the U.S.-PRC communique issued on 17 August 1982 is a presidential statement, not an international agreement, and therefore has no binding force on either side.

As you know, the United States promised in the communique to stop arms sales to Taipei, although no specific date was given. But the latest Reagan statement actually sets a precondition on stopping arms sales to the Kuomintang elements -- that is, that China must agree to peaceful reunification with Taiwan. This statement is an outrageous interference in other people's internal affairs. In an attempt to impose his will on the Chinese people, the U.S. President is telling them with whom they should unify the motherland. The statement by Robinson is a total rejection of the obligation, which was ambiguously stipulated in the U.S.-PRC communique, to stop arms sales to Taipei.

The Chinese side has been counting heavily on the 17 August U.S.-Chinese communique, hoping to use it to put an end to Washington's two-Chinas policy, which has been openly carried out in many fields. For example, the unofficial offices of the Taiwan and the U.S. representatives in Washington and Taipei have actually been given the status of an embassy. U.S.-Taiwan two-way trade is more than double U.S.-Chinese trade. The United States is stepping up the armament of the Taiwan regime. With U.S. assistance, the Kuomintang elements have built their own military and other industries. The U.S.-Chinese communique indefinitely put off the complete settlement of the question of arms sales, a major issue in U.S.-Taiwan relations.

Now, the United States is flatly rejecting the obligation stipulated in the communique by setting a precondition on its execution and declaring that the communique has generally no binding force. These shameful tricks show that Washington is trying its utmost to push the two-Chinas policy to insult the Chinese people and is using every possible means to obstruct their major task, the reunification of the motherland.

The Soviet Union's stand toward Taiwan is completely different from the anti-Chinese stand taken by the United States. Our country has always regarded Taiwan as part of China's territory and a province of China which should be returned to the Chinese people. For a long time, the Soviet Union led the struggle to expel the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the United Nations gang and restore the PRC's legitimate seat in that organization. Owing to these tenacious efforts, the struggle was largely victorious. In a recent speech in Tashkent, Soviet leader Brezhnev said: We have never supported and do not now support in any form the so-called two-China's concept, and have fully recognized and continue to recognize the PRC's sovereignty over the island of Taiwan.

RPP RECALLS UNEQUAL UK-CHINA TREATY OF 1876

OW170941 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Tomilin commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, 106 years ago, in the autumn of 1876, Britain and China signed the Yantai Treaty. This marked the beginning of a new stage in British imperialist enslavement of China. Soviet historian and sinologist Tomilin writes in this connection:

In the middle of the 19th century, the British bourgeoisie became the major organizer of the imperialist countries' aggression against China. After China's defeat in three opium wars, British colonialists imposed a series of unequal treaties on the Qing government, establishing British control of trading ports and putting the Beijing government's foreign policy under British supervision.

In February 1975, the British ruling clique, using an insignificant incident as a pretext, made new humiliating demands on China. Britain demanded that new trading ports be opened along the coast and the Chang Jiang and that British officials be given the right to take part in trials of cases of crimes committed against foreigners.

In the autumn of 1876, Britain and China held talks in Zhifu [Yantai]. As a result, China signed an unequal treaty to meet British demands, leading to the quick expansion of British influence in China's interior.

Through brutal exploitation of Chinese laborers, British monopoly capitalists became very rich with ill-gotten wealth. They had absolutely no interest in China's economic development, but tried in every possible way to impede China's industrialization. They turned China into their own raw materials base and a market to dump their goods. Because of the huge imports of British goods, Chinese handicraftsmen, peasants and industrialists went bankrupt one after another.

The victory of the people's revolution in 1949 put an end to the control of China by the British and other imperialists.

HONG KONG POSITION BETWEEN PRC, UK ANALYZED

LD172228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Excerpt] Let's turn to Hong Kong. It has become highly topical to talk about Hong Kong since Thatcher's visit to China. As is known, a considerable place in the talks there was occupied by the fate of Hong Kong, one of the last fragments of the British Empire.

From all viewpoints -- military, political and economic -- Hong Kong was an important acquisition for the British crown. But since the victory of the revolution in China, Hong Kong has acquired additional value. Listen to what was written by one of its former governors -- a British governor, that is:

"Hong Kong is an ideally situated base from which to conduct various types of anti-communist activity such as propaganda, espionage and even more dubious operations." And here is another judgement, this time an American one: "The basic value of Hong Kong for the United States is that it is a window through which Americans can observe the development of events in China."

Now then, since the terms of the lease run out in 15 years, London has proposed that the situation be clarified now. The meetings between Thatcher and the Chinese leaders in Beijing, wrote the FINANCIAL TIMES recently, marked the start of historic talks on the future of Hong Kong. Britain is faced with the task of reconciling China's demands for the restoration of sovereignty with the desire of Hong Kong that the liberal capitalist system there not be undermined.

Ideally, Hong Kong would have to be helped through a transition period between the two fictions, says the paper. There should be the revocation of the unacceptable fiction of the 19th century that it is part of Great Britain. This should be replaced by an acceptable fiction of the 20th century that it is a part of China. That is English humor for you.

Of course, the principle side of the matter in this case is clear. Hong Kong is part of China and China has every grounds, and real opportunities as well, to restore its sovereignty. Even Thatcher would not send a task force there.

But the question here is a much more complex one. The point is that Hong Kong is one of the main financial and trading centers of the capitalist world. On the territory of Hong Kong there are around 50,000 factories and shops. Its annual trade turnover is evaluated at approximately 43 billion dollars. That is a very large sum indeed. Hong Kong has approximately 250 banking establishments of all kinds, local Hong Kong ones as well as foreign representatives. What is more, the entire economy of Hong Kong is in fact in the hands of the Chinese, who make up 98 percent of its population. And there are roughly just over 5 million people there. Through Hong Kong, China receives two-fifths of its entire hard currency income. So, to judge by all accounts, with such a decidedly brittle status quo Beijing does not intend to strangle the present economy of Hong Kong and thereby deprive itself of its advantages.

So there is this question: What is to be done? London would evidently be ready to accept the following option: It would recognize the sovereignty of China over Hong Kong if China would allow London to control the entire territory, perhaps with some sort of participation of representatives from Bejing.

Right now I cannot say more. I simply do not know whether China would agree to any option such as this. In any case, some sort of transition period is evidently needed here.

The recent statement by a representative of the PRC Foreign Ministry would lead one to believe that China wishes to maintain Hong Kong in its prosperity and stability. That fact requires a search for compromise, not on the question of sovereignty but concerning the actual regime which will exist there.

It should be said that in the draft constitution of the People's Republic of China there is mention of special administrative areas. It is possible that this will help in some way to resolve the task.

PROGRESS IN BEIJING SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

PM151137 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Second Stage of Subway"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct -- As the Beijing papers report, Chinese construction workers have finsihed building the 16.1 km second stage of the capital's subway. A total of 12 stations have been built on this line, which follows the line of the old city wall. The new underground railroad is now undergoing tests. The first stage of the Beijing subway was built about 10 years ago. With the new line it forms a 23.1 km ring. The second stage of the Beijing subway, like the first, was built by the cut and cover [otkrytyy] method.

JAPANESE DECISION TO ALLOW F-16 DEPLOYMENT SCORED

'Unconstructive Stance'

PM180843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS political observer A. Biryukov "International Commentary": "Unconstructive Stance"]

[Text] An unusual and, you might say, sensational report has come from the Japanese islands. As (T. Kuriyama), chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Treaty Department and Japanese parliament deputy, has declared, it turns out that the Japanese-American "security treaty" allows American aircraft to make bombing strikes against Soviet bases in the Maritime Kray [Primorye] "in the event of a threat arising to peace and security in the Far East." While acknowledging that Soviet Primorye does not come into the treaty's zone of operation, he nonetheless maintained that the provisions of this document "permit a strike to be made from bases in Japan against targets outside this zone, in the event of the emergence of 'extraordinary circumstances.'" And, what is most noteworthy, as the newspaper ASAHI points out, it turns out that the Japanese Government has adhered to such an interpretation of the "security treaty" ever since 1960, that is, since its new version was signed. The only thing that is new is that a spokesman for the foreign policy department "has for the first time applied it publicly to Soviet Primorye."

(T. Kuriyama) made his statement in reply to a question put by deputies relating to the consent which the Japanese Government has given Washington to deploy in the north of Honshu Island 48 American F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons on board. Some 1,500 American servicemen will arrive there along with them. Japanese military department spokesman M. Hoshino described this fact as evidence of "U.S. determination to perform police functions in the Far East and throughout the world." He admitted that the F-16's are earmarked for "offensive operations," not for "defending Japanese airspace." As the National Defense Agency spokesman admitted, Japanese air force combat aircraft can and are preparing to participate in rehearsing "offensive operations in the Far East" in conjunction with F-16's.

As is known, in recent years the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward specific proposals aimed at seeking in conjunction with all states a path leading to the strengthening of the security of the situation and the implementation of measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East. And it has suggested to Japan a dicussion of corresponding measures on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. In the light of the facts set forth the unconstructive -- to say the least -- stance taken by Tokyo with regard to the Soviet peace initiatives becomes quite obvious. Moreover, statements by high-ranking representatives of Japan's foreign policy and military departments indicate that their thoughts are working in the directly opposite direction.

Treaty Exceeded

OW171035 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Following is a commentary by our commentator Anatolyev on the plan to deploy F-16 fighter-bombers to the U.S. Air Force base in Misawa, Aomori Prefecture.

As is known, during Defense Agency Director General Ito's recent visit to the United States, Japan agreed to the U.S. F-16 deployment plan. It marked a major concession made under U.S. pressure.

The U.S. Government does not hide the fact that the F-16's can be used for attacks on targets in the Soviet Union. Their deployment to Misawa, therefore, exceeds the limits of the security treaty which the Japanese and U.S. Governments say was concluded for the purpose of defense. Incomprehensible indeed is the attempt of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to use the treaty as a shield, or to obtain the U.S. Government's assurance that the F-16's to be deployed will not carry nuclear weapons.

This attempt by the Foreign Ministry came to light when Yoshifumi Matsuda, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau, answered questions from Issei Inoue of the Japan Socialist Party at a meeting of the Audit Committee of the House of Representatives. The F-16 was built to be a nuclear attack plane and it is simply impossible that none of the Foreign Ministry officials knew about it. This makes the ministry's attitude all the more strange. Matsuda's explanation was indeed imcomprehensible.

Furthermore, as ASAHI SHIMBUN has pointed out, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials have been refusing to seek detailed explanations from the U.S. authorities. The pretext they use is that the United States fully knows that Japan abides by the three nonnuclear principles, and that therefore there is no need for a pledge. This would mean that the Japanese Foreign Ministry knew nothing about the statements made by former U.S. ambassadors to Japan Reischauer and Johnson to the effect that the United States had frequently violated those principles. This is hard to believe.

It also would mean that the Japanese Foreign Ministry did not know that nuclear weapons are stockpiled at U.S. military bases in Japan, and that U.S. nuclear submarines carrying nuclear weapons are calling at Japanese ports. High-ranking Japanese officials refused to investigate the reports on these facts, saying that they believe that the U.S. side respects Japan's three nonnuclear principles. But now that the Defense Agency has agreed to the deployment of U.S. nuclear attack aircraft to Japan, the Japanese Foreign Ministry suddenly recalls the three nonnuclear principles and thinks of obtaining a U.S. pledge to respect these principles. This seems to be the right thing to do, but it is odd that one should remember one's principle only after that principle has been trampled under foot.

For the three nonnuclear principles not to be violated any further, Japan should at least not have consented to the planned deployment of the F-16, fighter-bombers. It is now clear that no matter how good the Japanese Foreign Ministry's intentions, its action can only be looked upon as a belated attempt to gloss over the concession made to the Pentagon.

Different Approaches

PM151505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Far East: Two Approaches"]

[Text] The news that the Japanese Government has agreed to the deployment of 48 U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter-bombers in the country could not fail to attract close attention. After all, the aircraft in question have an operational range of up to 1,000 km and are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is planned to deploy them on the American Air Force base at Misawa, in the very north of Honshu Island. To service these aircraft approximately 1,500 U.S. servicemen will be transferred to the base.

There is no doubt that the arrival of the new aircraft will signify a quantitative and qualitative strengthening of the U.S. Armed Forces billeted on the Japanese archipelago. Suffice it to recall that several hundred American warplanes are already deployed on Japanese territory. So this step will inevitably lead to increased tension in the Far East region.

All the more so since as (M. Khosino), deputy director general of the Japan Defense Agency, openly declared at a press conference, the F-16's are intended for "offensive operations" and by no means for the "defense of Japanese airspace." He admitted further that the appearance of a large new contingent of USAF strike forces on Japanese territory would cause "a change in the balance of forces in the Far East."

In this regard it needs to be underlined that Tokyo's agreement to admit the large new contingent of USAF aircraft to the country was announced by S. Ito, director general of the Japan Defense Agency, who was in the United States on an official visit.

His visit to Washington was accompanied by unceremonious American pressure. As the newspaper YOMIURI wrote, U.S. pressure exceeded all expectations." An avalanche of demands descended on the Japanese military department chief, pursuing the aim of making Japan shoulder an extra military burden and increasing its role as a U.S. strategic ally in the Far East. It is wholly understandable that Washington's dangerous plans, and official Tokyo's readiness to assist in their realization, has caused a storm of indignation in Japan, for which such steps could have the most serious consequences. Practically all the opposition parties issued protests. I. Asukata, chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan's Central Executive Committee, emphasized that the transfer of USAF strike forces to the country considerably increases the danger of the country's being drawn into Pentagon military adventures. The Japanese Government, a statement by the country's Communist Party notes, has again shown its complete support for Washington's dangerous strategy. The Japanese Communist Party advocated immediate revocation of the decision on deploying F-16's in the country.

A mass protest movement in support of this demand is now developing throughout Japan. As the influential newspaper MAINICHI notes, "the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people do not wish to be drawn still further into the U.S. global, anti-Soviet strategy, toward which we feel deep distrust." And such distrust is fully justified. While the United States and Japan are doing everything to exacerbate the situation in Northeast Asia, it is the Soviet Union which is advocating the conversion of the Asian Continent in general, and the Far East region in particular, into a zone of peace and trust. This was emphasized more than once by A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, in his speech at the 37th UN General Assembly. He declared, in particular, that "the Soviet Union is ready to seek with all Far East states paths leading to the strengthening of security in the situation in this region. Not so long ago we proposed that the experience of implementing certain measures for strengthening mutual trust, which has proved itself in Europe, should be considered in relation to the Far East. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss this question on a practical level with the participation of the PRC and Japan. Such are the two approaches to the Far East's problems: one -- the Soviet approach, supported by the majority of the Asian peoples -- proposes resolving them by negotiation and mutual trust; the other -- the American-Japanese approach, which is contrary to the fundamental interests of the Asian countries -- emphasizes building up military strength and exacerbating the situation in this region of the globe.

JAPAN'S 1982 DEFENSE WHITE PAPER CRITICIZED

OW160610 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Commentary by Aleksandr Serbin, doctor of history: "On Japan's 1982 White Paper on Defense"]

[Text] The recently released white paper on defense reflects the aspirations of the Japanese ruling circles to accelerate Japan's militarization and to cooperate with the U.S. adventurist policy. A glance at the paper leads to this conclusion.

In an attempt to justify a buildup of the so-called Self-Defense Forces [SDF], the paper's authors even unhesitatingly fabricated data concerning the Soviet military forces. As MAINICHI DAILY NEWS points out, the Japanese Defense Agency deliberately overestimated the strength of the Soviet Far East forces and the number of ships in the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The white paper uses this distorted data to justify efforts to beef up SDF equipment, particularly those of the air force and navy, and the military alliance with the United States.

The Suzuki cabinet's undisguised militarist line has been sustained by its constant fanning of propaganda about the nonexistent Soviet threat. Assertions in the white paper also are based on this propaganda. Otherwise, the authors of the paper could not justify the policy of militarizations that is gaining momentum.

Japanese newspapers have also pointed out this fact. MAINICHI SHIMBUN, noting that the theme of the Soviet threat is repeated in virtually every chapter of the paper, wrote that the Japanese people, however, are skeptical about the alleged possibility of the Soviet Union making the first attack. A careful reading of the white paper, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said, will give the reader the impression that accounts relating to a Soviet threat are solely aimed at justifying Japan's military buildup.

An analysis of the white paper, leads first of all to the conclusion that the Suzuki Cabinet, totally bowing to U.S. demands, has placed itself on the track of cooperation with the U.S. Government's aggressive policy. In Honolulu this summer, Prime Minister Suzuki explained the so-called Pacific community concept, which apparently is aimed at creating another version of the notorious Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, Japan's World War II slogan signifying an empire of colonies.

As a step toward this goal, the Defense Agency has embarked on programs to fulfill the duty of extending the sphere of action of the Japanese forces to 1,000 nautical miles, a duty which the Suzuki Cabinet has taken on itself at the request of the U.S. Government. A large-scale Japan-U.S. naval exercise was held in September in the vast Pacific area from Tokyo Bay to Iwojima. Some 80 ships, 90 planes and approximately 16,000 personnel from the Japanese side took part in it. The objectives of the training were the blockade of straits along Japanese coasts and operations along the southwest Pacific sealane. The Defense Agency, in cooperation with the U.S. Pentagon, plans to carry out a provocative La Perouse Strait, or Soya Strait, blockade exercise near Soviet territory. In this connection, the Japanese Government promised to make available for the use of the U.S. forces the Chitose air force base and five radar bases in Hokkaido, northern Honshu and Kyushu for the joint exercise.

During the period the Suzuki Cabinet has been in power, Japan has expanded its cooperation with the U.S. preparations for a preemptive nuclear attack against the USSR. It was decided during this period to reassign eight nuclear-powered submarines belonging to the U.S. Strategic Nuclear Force to Yokosuka. Earmarked for this reassignment are George Washington-class and [name indistinct] class submarines carrying Polaris missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. Furthermore, 48 U.S. fighter-bomber F-16's are scheduled to be deployed to northern Honshu.

These preparations are being made to drive Japan into a new war as one of the U.S. allies. Amazing indeed is the irresponsible behavior of the strategists of the Defense Agency and those standing behind them. They deliberately put Japan in a dangerous situation. As is known to everyone, the current U.S. military doctrine has it that a nuclear war is not only possible, but also serves as an effective way to achieve a purpose under some circumstances. Therefore, emphasis is being placed on building the capacity of launching a preemptive attack and on shortening the distance of that attack.

At the same time, the United States is striving to push the threat of a nuclear attack as far away as possible from its own territories, and to find preemptive attack launching sites in Europe and Japan.

What will happen if a preemptive attack is launched from a site in Japan? Judging from remarks by U.S. strategists or, to be more exact, from words they left behind, they are not interested in whatever may occur in the Japanese people's destiny but only in pushing the threat away from their country. Precisely for this reason, Japan's cooperation in all forms with the Pentagon's strategic plans entails grave danger for Japan.

An unbiased reader of this year's white paper will conclude that the paper is riddled with dangerous adventurism. U.S. adventurist theories are used to back up military views in the white paper. This is an extremely dangerous thing.

INCREASED U.S. AID TO AFGHAN RESISTANCE SCORED

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD152100 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today that the resolution on aid to Afghan bandits recently submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress comes as fresh proof of Washington's desire to aggravate tensions around Afghanistan. The paper stresses that "the case in point is in actual fact the desire to step up interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and to stage fresh armed provocations against a U.N. member-state".

"Washington's new provocation is essentially its reaction to the successes scored by Afghanistan in effecting social reforms and to the defeats of counter-revolutionary scum", the paper writes. "As the population feels the positive impact of the reforms carried out under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the prestige of the people's power is augmenting and the counter-revolutionary bands feel the ground slipping away under their feet. Terrorists more and more often run into organised resistance on the part of self-defense forces both in many cities and even villages. Hundreds of families lured or forced abroad are returning to their homes".

"Sensing that social processing taking place in Afghanistan are irreversible, the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to boost the morale of their henchmen and urge them to step up counter-revolutionary operations", the paper writes. "At the same time they heavily stake on mercenaries who are ready to stain their hands with the blood of women, children and old people for thirty pieces of silver".

IZVESTIYA underlines that Washington is again trying to whip up a propaganda campaign around Afghanistan in a bid to distract the attention of the world public from the aggression of its ally, Israel, in Lebanon. It also hopes that the world will soon forget about Tel Aviv's atrocious crimes in the occupied West Beirut and about Washington's involvement in the mass killings of the Arab population.

'Dangerous Escalation'

PM180829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The United States Hinders a Peaceful Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct -- One more piece of evidence of American imperialism's interference in the DRA's internal affairs -- that is BAKHTAR AGENCY's assessment of the U.S. Senate's recent decision to expand military and financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolution.

In a statement issued here the agency stresses that U.S. ruling circles having openly pledged to do all they can to support the Afghan counterrevolution, have thereby cast off the mask which covered their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The people of Afghanistan regard the recent Senate decision as a new adventurist step and condemn this policy on the part of the American Administration.

Washington must know, the statement says, that its decision to step up the undeclared war against the DRA people constitutes a dangerous escalation which will further exacerbate the situation which has grown up around Afghanistan and have a direct effect on stability, peace and tranquillity in this part of the globe.

The people of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR notes, express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its fraternal international assistance in the cause of the defense of the DRA's national independence and territorial integrity.

The presence on DRA territory of a limited contingent of Soviet troops sent here at the request of the DRA people and government to give assistance in the cause of rebuffing foreign interference in our country's internal affairs is a question which falls under the jurisdiction of the Governments of the DRA and the Soviet Union alone.

Proceeding on the basis of a desire for peace, the statement goes on to say, the DRA puts forward constructive proposals, advocates an end to imperialist interference in its internal affairs and regards the stepping up of such interference as a hindrance to a peaceful settlement.

U.S. MILITARY SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD162104 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- The Pakistani military administration continues following the dangerous course of the country's accelerated militarisation, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. It has been learnt that the first six American aircraft F-16 are being supplied there within the framework of the 3.2 billion worth military and economic deal between the two countries. Under the deal 40 fighters bombers of this type capable of carrying a nuclear charge on board are to be supplied. Our pilots are looking forward to their arrival, a Pakistani general who wished to remain unnamed, recently said in an interview with the U.S.-based journal ASIA. They develop a hunting instinct, he added.

As follows from the data of the International Strategic Research Institute published late in September, the Islamabad regime has considerably increased the numerical strength and combat might of its armed forces over the recent year. In Pakistan, the newspaper points out, new infantry and artillery units have been formed. Miscellaneous kinds of combat equipment -- tanks, anti-aircraft and anti-tank missles, have been supplied to that country from the USA and other Western states. The Pakistani Army is nearly half a million strong. Airports and other military facilities are being built at an accelerated rate. As is known, the Washington politicians have assigned Pakistan a special place in their strategic plans. According to their calculations the military regime of Islamabad could perform the role of the overthrown shah's regime in Iran, become an obedient spokesman for and champion of the interests of U.S. imperialism in that area. The USA, the newspaper goes on to say, strives to ensure that Pakistan should comply with its designs directed against Democratic Afghanistan. Islamabad is assigned the role of an inspirer and patron of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It is with its agency that gangs of counter-revolutionaries are equipped with American weapons and supplied with American money. It is in Pakistan's territory that the main operations are prepared in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The traitors of the Afghan people and mercenaries heal their wounds in Pakistan.

Recently U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spiers, admitted publicly in the press that Islamabad is receiving military assistance from the United States under the false pretext of the "events around Afghanistan". This alliance between the USA and Pakistan runs counter to the vital interests of the countries in that region, the cause of peace and security. This policy is in conflict with the national interests of Pakistan itself, which is assigned the sordid role of a gendarme in the south of Asia, IZVESTIYA stresses.

U.S.-INDONESIAN SUMMIT TALKS DISCUSSED

BK161445 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Oleg Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, talks have been held in the U.S. capital between Indonesian President Suharto and U.S. President Reagan and other high-ranking U.S. officials. In this connection, our observer, Oleg Alekseyev, comments as follows:

Wanandi, the director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, has said that Washington's policy regarding ASEAN countries is, first of all, of a [words indistinct] nature. The exactness of this conclusion is proven in a practical manner by official [words indistinct] contact between the United States, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. It has always been marked by Washington's attempt to direct the Southeast Asian countries toward military cooperation with the United States [words indistinct] military integration in the ASEAN structure.

The Indonesian president's current visit to Washington is no exception to this. For instance, according to the daily USA TODAY, the shipment of U.S. arms to Indonesia was the main item on the agenda. It is this that President Reagan referred to by saying Washington is considering how to meet Indonesia's needs.

It would be naive, of course, to think that U.S. politicians are unaware of the fact that aircraft and warships will not in any way help solve Indonesia's economic problems, (?big and small), most of which have been brought about by the United States itself -- such as the crisis in the tin industry due to the dumping of tin from the U.S. strategic stockpile and stagnation in Indonesian exports to the United States due to discriminatory restrictions imposed by the Washington administration.

Meanwhile, Washington this time has also shown more restraint regarding Indonesia's request for a loan for national economic development. At the same time, it is clear that under U.S. pressure, the ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, in the past few years bought from the United States alone $2.5 billion worth of arms. Meanwhile, both the United States and its NATO allies have built combat technology [words indistinct] which has been sent to Southeast Asia.

The shipments mainly comprise A-4 and F-5 jet fighters, C-130 military transport aircraft and Puma helicopters, (?AMX) and [words indistinct] trucks. Therefore, the basis is being laid for transforming ASEAN into a military bloc under the Pentagon's control. It is clear that Washington wants to be able to use Indonesia and ASEAN as a whole as a tool to implement its Asian strategy which is designed to preserve an arena of tension in this region.

It is no coincidence that, for instance, an attempt has been made under the guise of the fabricated Kampuchean problem to create conflicts and mutual suspicions between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Fabrications like the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese threat have also been used to justify the establishment of U.S. military bases in this region.

In exchange for arms supplies to Thailand, the United States is using U-taphao as a base for its 7th Fleet [as heard]. Economic and fiscal pressure has been applied on Indonesia for Indonesia to give freedom of passage to U.S. task forces moving through the Indonesian Straits.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that military bases and transit rights are needed by the Pentagon to ensure the interventionist operations of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf oil region and socialist countries in Asia. In this connectin, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for instance, openly says that Indonesia stands like [words indistinct] which acts like a revolving door between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Pentagon looks at Southeast Asia as another stepping stone for the deployment of its first nuclear strike force, namely [words indistinct] and Tomahawk. According to ASAHI of Japan, Tomahwak cruise missiles will be added to the U.S. naval weapons system in the western Pacific this year. At the same time, plans are being made to expand the operational range of the Japanese fleet -- a Pentagon ally -- to almost 2,000 km from Japanese waters.

In this connection, Indonesia officially voiced concern during the Washington talks, over U.S. support for Japanese militarization. Observers suggest that [words indistinct] of the Washington policy by ASEAN countries, (?the latter) have also brought forward the realization of the ASEAN (?concept) of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

No matter what, all that does not serve the interests and aspirations of the peoples in the region. For this reason, THE INDONESIA TIMES correctly underlines that in its relations with the Southeast Asian countries, Washington should realize that the time has arrived for it to abandon its approach to the countries in the region as unequal partners or as subservient satellites whose interests can be ignored.

U.S. AIMING TO BUILD ASEAN MILITARY BLOC

BK171405 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Viktor Vladimirov commentary: "The United States Forces Military Preparation on ASEAN countries"]

[Text] At recent talks in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Indonesian President Suharto, the United States reiterated its intention to send arms to the ASEAN countries. In this connection our commentaror Viktor Vladimirov writes:

A special characteristic of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia is its consistent increase in the supply of arms to this region. A few years ago the United States sold $2.5 billion worth of arms to the ASEAN countries, but there has been a steady increase in military expenditures by Southeast Asian countries which have bought American weapons. Last year their military expenditures totaled $7.6 billion a 170 percent increase from the previous year.

Thailand and Malaysia competed in the purchase of these dangerous and expensive weapons. For example, Thailand's military expenditures account for one-fifth of its national budget. In the past 3 years Thailand has bought about $500 million worth of tanks and armored cars, howitzers and bazookas, aircraft and rocket installations from the United States. It was announced recently that the United States had decided to sell another $100 million worth of weapons to Thailand this year. This means that the U.S. supply of military technology to Thailand amounted to $75 million [as heard] a year. The Thai-U.S. joint military exercises, which have been held more frequently, have also consumed much of Thailand's revenues.

Malaysia, which is building up its military forces and buying more modern U.S. arms, is now building a major military complex in (Cong), (?Kedah). The $500 million project will be completed by 1983.

Indonesia is also modernizing its air force and its navy with weapons from the United States and South Korea. The U.S. President at his talks with President Suharto expressed his intention to sell new aircraft and warships to Indonesia.

In the Philippines, the United States maintains two major military bases in Subic Bay and Clark Field. As payment for these military beses, the United States annually sends about $100 million worth of arms to the Philippines.

Singapore, which is beginning to receive U.S. military aid, has expressed hopes of increasing arms production for the ASEAN countries.

Furthermore, the United States and its NATO allies have encouraged the ASEAN countries to standardize their arms. The armed forces of all the ASEAN countries now are equipped with M-16 automatic rifles and U.S. made G-5 [as heard] aircraft. The air forces of most ASEAN countries have U.S.-made A-4 fighter planes equipped with sidewinders. The navies of at least four ASEAN countries are armed with French Exocet missiles.

The ultimate aim of the U.S. Government's move to supply the Southeast Asian countries with excessive amounts of weapons and encourage them to engage in an arms race is obvious -- the United States intends to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. According to U.S. strategic tactics, such a military bloc can be employed as a regional gendarme to safeguard the so-called U.S. vital interests in the region just as Israel is a U.S. political tool in the Middle East.

In this connection facts show that because of U.S. influence, various prominent ASEAN figures have called for the expansion of military relations and cooperation within the framework of ASEAN. For example, during his recent visit to Jakarta in September Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said the formtation of a military bloc among the five ASEAN countries may inevitably evolve and there is no need to oppose it. Although his suggestion failed to win a favorable response from the other ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, the danger of forming a military bloc within the ASEAN framework remains as the United States persists in its attempts to that end. This has also been proved by the outcome of the recent meeting between the U.S. and Indonesian presidents.

IZVESTIYA: DUPED KAMPUCHEANS NOW RETURNING HOME

PM151351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk report: "Returning Home"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Day by day the Kampuchean revolution's gains are strengthening. This is promoted by the principled and consistent policy pursued by the Kampuchean Government both within the country and in the international arena.

The SPK agency attests that people once tricked into joining counterrevolutionary gangs or fleeing abroad are returning to Kampuchea increasingly frequently. Some 6,185 people returned home from Thailand during October 1981 to April 1982 alone. In Battambang Province, for example, hundreds of people have gone back to their family homes in the last 6 months alone.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT ON RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

BK130346 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program: (John Lombard) interview with (Rogov), minister counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Australian diplomatic relations; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How can the Soviet-Australian relationship be improved today?

[Answer] If there is a political will to improve the relations, the relations will be improved.

[Question] Well, who has to move first?

[Answer] It's not a question of a chicken or an egg. I think there is, there should be a desire on both sides. We have that desire, that's for sure.

[Question] But can it realistically be improved for as long as the Soviet forces are in Afghanistan, there is the question of Poland, and your government backed the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea -- how can it realistically be improved while those sticking points exist?

[Answer] Mr (Lombard), you hit a lot of accusations against the Soviet Union in this one sentence. The Soviet troops -- the limited contingents of Soviet troops -- could be out of Afghanistan next day foreign interference into the affairs of that country ceases and arms and ammunition stopped to be supplied to the rebels there [sentence as heard]. Poland.... This is a sovereign country.... Why the Soviet Union...? They have their own government. I personally, and the Soviet people, cannot understand why this subject is dragged every time they want to discuss our relations with the USSR. So, to us, there is no problems in this particular area. As I said, if there is a desire to eliminate these points of friction, this could be done, as I said, before it is too late.

[Question] But the prime minister, Mr Fraser, insists that the question of Afghanistan is a major difference between Australia and the Soviet Union and that is the reason why there are so few exchanges between the Soviet Union and Australia now.

[Answer] I, as a diplomat, Mr (Lombard), you understand, I cannot comment on the statement by the prime minister of Australia.

[Question] But you would like to see improved relations?

[Answer] Certainly. The improved relations between our two countries and between the Soviet Union and other countries as well. This is why we are here. That's the aim of our work in various embassies the Soviet Union has in the world.

[Question] Outside the Soviet-Australian relationship, Russia has tried to spread its influence to both the Pacific and Indian Ocean region, although not always successfully.

[Answer] The Soviet Union has diplomatic relations with a number of South Pacific countries -- small island countries. The question of establishing diplomatic relations is a mutual business. You have to have two to tango, but universal principles which we apply to our foreign policy apply also to these island states. We are for mutually advantageous development of trade. I can, for instance, tell you that the Soviet Union in the last 5 years has increased five-fold our trade relations with small developing countries in the world. We can offer assistance in various fields. We can enjoy the benefits of trade with these countries. So there is no exception in our approach as far as Pacific countries are concerned.

[Question] How do you view the future of the Pacific as a region?

[Answer] This is definitely a growing region in the world. It is an improtant one and, I think the importance of this region was underlined by our proposals -- diplomatic proposals -- which included Pacific into the possible zone of peace in the zone where the military exercises, military activities should be curtailed.

[Question] But it hasn't got very far, has it?

[Answer] Well, diplomatic proposals take time to mature. We are sure that other countries will understand the advantages of this proposal.

[Question] Turning to the Indian Ocean, there's been a lot of concern in the Asian region about rivalry in the Indian Ocean between the two superpowers. How do you see the Indian Ocean today?

[Answer] Well, I can only say that the Soviet Union also understands that the military preparations which are involving also the Indian Ocean are no good at all, neither for the littoral states nor to the Soviet Union which is also very close to this area. We, as you know, strongly support the proposal to declare the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. As a matter of fact, there is a resolution by the United Nations to hold a conference not later than the second half of 1983 to discuss all these subjects of turning the Indian Ocean into the zone of peace.

And quite recently, we said that to facilitate that conference, the Soviet Union calls upon other countries to curtail their military activities in the area, not to hold big maneuvers there, not increase their fleet or possibly to decrease their military fleet there, not to enlarge military bases being there. That type of thing, in conjunction with the conference on the Indian Ocean, I think, could make it a real zone of peace. We also think that the major military blocs like NATO and the Warsaw Pact should declare that they are not going to extend their military activities into Asia, Africa and Latin America -- the continents -- bordering the Indian Ocean.

MICRONESIA STRUGGLING AGAINST U.S. 'COLONIALISTS'

LD101028 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- The sit-in strike of residents of the Kwajalein Atoll (part of Micronesia which is under the U.S. trusteeship) is in the fourth day on the Pentagon's missile test range, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. The islanders demand that they should have back their homeland from which they were evicted by the American military.

By the order of the Pentagon, both force and blackmail are used to remove the demonstrators from the test range. They are even accused of "subversive actions against the United States."

The strike on Kwajalein is certainly not an isolated event, the newspaoer points out. The population of Micronesia are now coming out more resolutely for independence. Negotiations of U.S. representatives with delegates of the local self-government bodies of the Marshall Islands were thwarted almost two months ago. Washington conducted the negotiations, intending to impose upon the islands a semblance of independence, provided the Pentagon's continued military activity there. But the United States failed to do so. The United States did not risk to agree to a referendum, as was demanded from it. Since the population of another territory, part of Micronesia -- Belau turned down at referendums three times Washington's similar idea.

With the opening of the session of the U.N. General Assembly the problem of Micronesia, which consists of more than 2,100 islands and atolls in the center of the Pacific, and the destiny of its population of 125,000 again attract the attention of the world community.

The United Nations Organization entrusted to the United States trusteeship over the islands in 1947 in order to prepare the islands for self-determination and independence. But instead, the newspaper stresses, over 35 years the Pentagon established in Micronesia a network of military bases, depots, test ranges for initially atomic weapons, and now missiles, including intercontinental ones. The United States does not intend to curtail these activities -- about 2,000 million dollars were spent to build a new missile test range on the Kwajalein Atoll.

The U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation has recently reaffirmed the right of the islands to independence. It demanded that Washington should honour the terms of trusteeship and ensure to the population of Micronesia a possibility to express its will.

But they are not in a hurry in the United States. They view there Micronesia's "self-determination" from the view point of the Pentagon's interests. Active struggle of the population of Micronesia against the Pentagon colonialists is mounting with every passing day.

15 OCTOBER SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTED

LD151620 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 15 TASS -- The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has held a meeting here with the participation of the first secretaries of the voivodship party committees, PAP news agency reports. The meeting was chaired by First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting's participants discussed the socio-political and economic situation in the country and tasks of party organisations.

According to mass media bodies, the absolute majority of the country's enterprises are functioning normally. Production of coal and industrial goods is continuing. TRYBUNA LUDU points out that preparations for setting up new trade union organisations have been started at plants and factories. The working people support the law on trade unions, adopted by Sejm -- the supreme body of state authority.

However, inspired by Western subversive centres, the counterrevolutionary underground made an attempt to cause disturbances in several towns and populated localities of the country. According to PAP agency, disturbances were provoked, in particular, in Nowa Huta near Krakow.

Militia bodies adopted necessary measures in accordance with martial law regulations. Most malicious hooligans have been detained by the militia.

The country's state authorities are taking steps to establish an atmosphere of calm and public order in all regions of the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH MINISTER ON REAGAN VIEW OF TU LAW

LD171446 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 17 TASS -- Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, in an interview with the Polish news agency PAP, has sharply criticized the U.S. President's attacks on the Sejm-adopted law on trade unions. Those attempts, he said, constitute a "desperate, hysterical and particularly unfriendly act with regard to Poland." The U.S. leaders insults the dignity and national pride of the Poles. We Poles are united by dislike for anyone interfering in our internal sovereign affairs. We particularly dislike those who regards us haughtily and try to preach at us and to say what is good for Poland and what is not.

POLISH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CONSTRUCTION AID

LD162030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0025 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA today publishes an interview with Henryk Krubski, the general director of the construction of the Polish sector of the Soviet Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline.

Question: There has been a good deal to read in the Polish press about Energopol's work in the Soviet Union (Energopol is the Polish association for construction of pipelines and other projects). [TASS note] One could not help noting that in 1981 there was substantial "shift" in appraisals. Some writers, obviously trying to follow Solidarity's lead and forgetting what they themselves had written earlier, are trying to convince the reader that the entire oil pipeline business will damage the Polish economy, that the project is unprofitable, mistaken and so on.

Answer: Yes, last year Energopol literally had to fight off "economic specialists" to defend the project, its purposes and its profound implications.

But as you see, Energopol stayed in the course and did not waver. Our workers were not frightened when, after the introduction of martial law to put an end to the chaos and upheaval that affected the economic field too, Western firms started to "forget" to supply spares for imported equipment, Steyar pipe-transporters, steel pipes and many other items. They thought that without these supplies we would fall down on the contract and Siberian oil would not reach the tanker terminals of the Baltic coastal ports.

But those at whose instructions reliable firms suddenly became exceedingly forgetful were very wide of the mark. The major gaps in our technical supplies were made good by our friend, the Soviet Union...

In the past decade we did indeed buy a good deal of equipment from the United States, the FRG, Austria and other countries for Energopol, and we paid for it in foreign currency. Our Polish workers are indeed paid in rubles, the currency of the country where they are living and working. There is just one "trifle" left to add: Through the Energopol team's contribution to the building of the pipeline, long-term additional oil supplies will be secured. My country will obtain the most valuable of raw materials which, had it been bought on the international markets, would have cost far greater outlay in foreign currency.

That is the truth that Solidarity, for very understandable reasons, tried to hide from the Polish people. Our workers, realizing the particular importance at this time of Soviet oil supplies to the Polish People's Republic, have enthusiastically coped with the marshes, leaving behind them the welded threads of the pipeline.

POLISH EXPORT EXHIBITION OPENS IN KISHINEV

PM151209 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Correspondent A. Pasechnik report: "Exports From Poland"]

[Text] Kishinev -- The traditional "Made in Poland" export goods exhibition is being held in the Moldavian capital. Opening the exhibition, Janusz Obodowski, head of the Polish Government delegation and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed the tremendous significance to Poland of the further strengthening and development of trade, scientific and technical ties with its CEMA partners and primarily with the Soviet Union in overcoming its current socioeconomic difficulties. This aim, he noted, is also served by the present exhibition, which reflects what Polish foreign trade enterprises and organizations are actually offering for 1983 and subsequent years.

The exhibition's many displays located in several vast pavilions and in the open display areas of the Moldavian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements are a visual demonstration of the long-term nature of socialist economic integration, which is constantly developing on a mutually beneficial basis. In one section of the exhibition there is a demonstration of produce by the Bumar foreign trade association, a long-standing business partner of our country and producer of excavators and loaders which have given an excellent account of themselves. Our specialists also know and value the very modern metalworking machine tools, presses and automatic equipment made by Metal Export, the domestic lighting equipment made by Elektrima, the photographic and electronic equipment made by Varimex and Unitra and the highly productive manufacturing equipment for processing sugar beets and preserving fruit and vegetable produce made by Polimex-Cekop....

There are 21 foreign trade organizations from the fraternal country displaying computers, construction equipment, motors, radio-electronic apparatus, fabrics, footwear, clothing, haberdashery and other items at Poland's largest exhibition abroad this year.

The program of the exhibition's work envisages meetings between Soviet and Polish specialists, symposiums and Polish fashion shows.

GDR's HONECKER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM121441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "In Fraternal Alliance With the Country of Lenin"]

[Text] Berlin -- On 7 October in an atmosphere of the masses' creative enthusiasm and broad labor activeness aimed at fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions, our people celebrate their national holiday -- the 33d anniversary of the GDR. Relying on what has been achieved, our country's citizens are comprehensively strengthening the first worker-peasant state on German soil and making their contribution to the struggle for peace in fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin and the other socialist community states.

The stands taken by the GDR in the community of fraternal peoples confirm the thesis proclaimed in 1949 that the creation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. Having come into being as a result of World War II and postwar development, our republic has become an important and influential factor for political stability on the European Continent. This has not happened of its own accord but has been ensured by the leadership of the party of the working class -- the SED -- in stubborn struggle against the class enemy.

The GDR now firmly holds a leading place among the world's developed industrial nations and has highly productive agriculture, a modern education system and flourishing culture. Being a member of the United Nations and its specialized organizations and maintaining diplomatic relations with more than 130 states, our republic takes an active part in international life. The good of man, peace and friendship among peoples are the highest principle of our politics.

The ideas of Red October are alive in the GDR. They lie at the basis of our party's activity and feed our people's creative energy in the cause of building a new world. Totally new horizons were opened up before our people thanks to their liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Union's heroic servicemen. Throughout the 33 years of the GDR's successful development, friendship with the USSR, whose banner we Communists, true to Ernst Thaelmann's behests, have always held aloft, has been of paramount significance to us. It is constantly being deepened. This friendship has already become the command of the heart for several generations in our country. It is precisely the fraternal friendship between the SED and the CPSU -- unbreakable for all time -- that enables our country's people to look with confidence to the future and convinces them that they will successfully resolve the tasks set for the eighties.

In accordance with our party's economic strategy the further dynamic development of the GDR national economy will be of decisive significance in the eighties. The aim is to produce more with less expenditure of materials and energy and, subsequently, to implement a policy of unity of economic and social policies, to maintain the material and cultural living standards reached and to constantly raise them.

The fact that our people support this is evidenced not only by the overfulfillment of the 1981 plan but also by the results of our country's economic and social development during the first 8 months of 1982. During this period industrial commodity output grew 4.2 percent in the sphere of industrial ministries, while labor productivity increased 3.5 percent. By gathering more than 10 million tons of grain with an average yield of 39.8 quintals per hectare, cooperative peasants and agricultural workers have obtained the biggest harvest in all GDR history.

Our foreign trade is developing on a balanced basis -- which enables the republic to fulfill both material and financial commitments stemming from the international division of labor. This assumes special significance under the conditions of the economic warfare unleashed against the socialist countries by imperialism's aggressive circles -- warfare which in the end will rebound against its very own instigators.

A successful start to resolving the tasks for the eighties was made possible only in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Here the leading role of the party of the working class is being strengthened still further in our socialist society. The joint efforts aimed at resolving the lofty new tasks strengthen the alliance of the working class with the cooperative peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and other working people. All classes and sections of the population make their contribution to implementing our policy, which serves the good of the people. More and more of the republic's citizens regard the results of their labor as the most important contribution that they can make to the cause of strengthening peace. Thus, political activeness also contributes to the growth of economic efficiency.

Our party measures the effectiveness of its mass political work by every citizen's participation in the search for new reserves and in their utilization for the common good. The connection between domestic and foreign policy plays a decisive role in ideological activity. The new academic year in the network of party studies, in which we have accumulated good traditions, is beginning right now. The approaching 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx gives grounds for a still more profound assimilation of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its better practical use.

In accordance with our economic strategy adopted at the 10th SED Congress, long-term plans meet with the working people's active support. To be brief, it is a question of considerably more profound production intensification, above all by means of accelerating scientific and technical progress and through its extensive economic application. To substantially raise labor productivity, work more efficiently, strive for higher results with less expenditure, make more rational use of available raw materials -- these are the central directions of our economic policy. An increase in production today, as well as tomorrow and the day after, will be achieved with unchanged or even somewhat reduced funds, materials and energy, and so it is very important to scientifically substantiate measures connected with economizing them.

Each percentage point of growth has now become weightier than in the seventies and requires a great effort. As in the past, we set ourselves the task of coping better with the new demands by utilizing the potential of the socialist planned economy. In the future modern science and technology will exert an ever-increasing influence on the quality level of output and technology. In order to keep in step with the times it is necessary to progressively change the economy. Naturally, this is associated with the emergence of economic problems which affect people's working and living conditions and must be resolved comprehensively. The demands of the new decade pose the need to resolve the fundamental tasks of building the material and technical base of a developed socialist society and enhancing its efficiency and tenacity of life with greater consistency and at a faster pace.

The spirit of realism and optimism characterizes debates in worker collectives during the discussion of our long-term aims. Recent years have not only thrown up new tasks. Fresh sources of strength have also appeared for the socialist economic and social policy. I mean not only the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, which ensure faster labor productivity growth. Above all, the working people's confidence in the party's policy, whose social fruits they feel every day, has strengthened still further. Much of what certain people considered impossible has been achieved. Communists, whose responsibility for the socialist society is always expressed in concrete deeds, have constantly been the initiators. The same can be said of members of the Free German Youth, who are very enthusiastically making an active effort in the field of scientific and technical progress.

The further our building of socialism advances, the more profound our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries becomes. This is all the more topical for the eighties, when we are witnessing crude attempts by imperialism to shift the consequences of its own crisis onto the socialist countries. The CEMA countries undoubtedly have sufficient scientific and economic might, as well as adequate raw material and energy resources to cope with the present and future tasks.

The better this is managed, the more thoroughly and efficiently the entire potential of joint action will be utilized. It was in precisely this direction that my recent meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea provided a strong, forward-looking boost.

As the facts testify, the foundations created for this are very solid. Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is developing dynamically in the economic, scientific and technical spheres. Commodity turnover for the period 1970 through 1980 increased more than 320 percent, and it will total more than R11.5 billion this year. For example, in 1982 alone we will supply the USSR with consumer goods valued at R927 million.

The Soviet Union and the GDR occupy the leading place in mutual foreign trade. The Soviet share in the total volume of our foreign trade reaches 38 percent and, in accordance with the accords reached, will increase further. Thus, this share is growing both quantitatively and qualitatively. The volume of trade that our republic had with the USSR during the whole of 1949 is now realized in 1 week.

We cooperate extensively in the sphere of science and technology, in modernizing enterprises and in intensifying production. The share of output created as a result of specialization and collaboration in GDR exports to the USSR increased 44.1 percent in 1981. This progressive form of cooperation is concentrated, above all, in such important spheres as microelectronics, robot building and chemistry. Here we are increasingly orienting ourselves toward the most progressive achievements of science and technology, as they are increasingly widely serving production intensification, which in both our countries determines the main direction of economic policy. In accordance with this, the task is set of still further directing efforts in subsequent years, together with other interested socialist states, toward developing science and technology, as well as introducing modern technologies into industrial and agricultural production. This will help to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the fraternal countries and to increase its economic return and will strengthen the material and technical base of the national economies and, at the same time, the socialist countries' positions in the world market.

The program of production specialization and collaboration between the GDR and the USSR for the period through 1990, on which our two countries have agreed, serves as the guiding thread in this great work. Specific tasks for different spheres are defined by 160 intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements which have been signed up to now. The success of the matter depends on the high quality of labor and the on-schedule fulfillment of targets. This principle is reflected in the adoption of numerous pledges by our working people in the course of socialist competition. However, the SED directs the labor initiatives of production collectives not only toward successfully fulfilling the adopted pledges but also toward realizing more new potential in achieving common aims for mutual benefit.

At the Leipzig fall fair the proposals of both the USSR and the GDR bore the stamp of such useful collaboration in many respects. Incidentally, the GDR has concluded its biggest import contract with its Soviet partners to the tune of almost R2.6 billion. It is a question of deliveries of 17.1 million tons of oil and more than 1 million tons of metallurgical industry output from the USSR. Deliveries of Soviet raw materials, among which natural gas, iron ore, pulp and cotton occupy a significant place, are of vital importance to the GDR. Despite the fact that we endeavor to make the best possible use of our own modest raw material resources, consistent economic growth can be ensured, however, only with these imported goods. Our country's working people are grateful that they can count on guaranteed deliveries whose prices -- in accordance with the principles of pricing within the CEMA framework -- have been in recent years, as today, substantially lower than in the capitalist market. They express this understanding not only in words. It is manifested, above all, in the careful handling of funds and the elaboration of new scientifically substantiated decisions on saving materials and energy. In this respect, too, the Soviet Union is the backbone of socialist economic integration.

The GDR's participation in opening up Soviet natural resources long ago became a tradition of economic cooperation. Thus, 10,300 working people from the GDR put in place 153,840 tons of steel pipes during construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline; that is, they built a pipeline 268 km long. More than 8 million cubic meters of earth were shifted, and technical buildings and housing were constructed. In the next few years approximately 5,000 young people from our country will incorporate 540 km of pipes in the long-distance gas-pumping system. This includes seven compressor stations and a large number of residential and social premises. The first group of members of the Free German Youth began this work several weeks ago.

In the eighties to a greater degree than in the past the scale of economic progress and associated material and cultural living standards in the GDR will depend on the constantly deepening interweaving of our national economies. This is already clearly manifested. This is how the joint work proceeds, and in this spirit the SED is preparing for the upcoming summit conference on economic questions, to which we attach very great significance.

In all this our attention is centered on the task of contributing in the international arena to the successful defense of the gains of detente against the policy of confrontation being pursued, above all, by the U.S. Administration and to the further broadening of detente's spheres of operation. The imperialist policy of confrontation instead of collaboration and arms race instead of detente is now the most dangerous source of the threat of the world nuclear war. Imperialism's most aggressive circles are openly trumpeting about a crusade against the socialist community. They are trying to dictate their will to the peoples by means of sanctions, boycotts and threats, by means of gross interference in other states' internal affairs. It can be seen from the example of Israel's aggressive adventure in Lebanon and criminal actions to exterminate the Palestinians how they are fueling tension in various parts of the world, as a result of which the fire of a large-scale war could easily flare up.

So there is nothing more important than to strengthen peace. Jointly with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries we are directing all our efforts toward achieving this great aim. In the documents adopted at the time of the GDR's formation we declared our firm resolve to make every effort to ensure the peaceful future of our people and of Europe and to do everything to ensure that war never again stems from German soil. This accords with our communist ideals, the nature of our socialist state and the lessons of history. Today, when the imperialist instigators of the arms race are gambling with the existence of all mankind, we believe that our constructive, active contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, concerted with the policy of the socialist community, is more essential than ever before.

Our party and the government and people of the GDR evaluate highly the tremendous peace efforts being undertaken in the present complex international situation by the CPSU, the USSR and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. The GDR wholly and fully supports the Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing arms, above all nuclear arms, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. Real preconditions are thereby being created for achieving positive results in resolving these urgent problems. The Soviet Union's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is proof of worldwide political significance of its sincere desire for peace, and the peoples have a right to expect other states possessing nuclear weapons to follow this example.

However illusory the desire of the United States and influential NATO circles to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, it is primarily aimed at undermining the foundations of detente simultaneously with the present military equilibrium. However, no one will be able to derive benefit from confrontation. If we set ourselves the aim of turning Europe, where confrontation does the greatest harm, into a continent of peace and cooperation, it is necessary, above all, to prevent the realization of NATO's Brussels decision and the deployment of new medium-range U.S. nuclear and cruise missiles in West Europe in 1983. This is the common stand of the GDR, the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

In this we are unanimous with those people in Western countries who at numerous rallies condemn the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles and demand that such a NATO policy be abandoned. An increase in arms does not bring greater security with it. It is necessary to put an end to preparations for nuclear war and, instead, shift to a policy of cooperation and of resolving all disputed issues via negotiation.

The GDR will in the future fulfill its duty as a realiable outpost of peace and socialism in Europe. The republic's citizens know that good friends and reliable allies are on our side -- above all, the mighty Soviet Union, the standard bearer of progress and of mankind's happy future. It will soon be the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. We will worthily celebrate this jubilee of worldwide historic significance as our common fextival.

I take this opportunity to send cordial greetings to Soviet Communists and all working people of the USSR. I wish them further successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, in the great cause of communist building and in the struggle for peace.

CSSR'S HUSAK EXTOLLS ALLIANCE WITH USSR

PM130851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Indestructible Bonds"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Oct -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received representatives of the CSSR Armed Forces in Prague Castle to mark the 38th anniversary of the Carpathians-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day.

It is symbolic, G. Husak told those present, that the Czechoslovak People's Army links its holiday with the battles in the Carpathians and in the Dukla Pass, where the men of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps, which was formed in the USSR, fought side by side with the heroic Soviet Army. The battles in the Dukla Pass were a milestone in the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle against fascism. Firm friendship and alliance with the USSR was tempered in this struggle.

It is our duty to preserve and develop these combat revolutionary traditions. The indestructible bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the surest guarantee of our national freedom and state independence and of a peaceful life for our people. An important role is played in this by the development and consolidation of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Aggressive circles of imperialism, especially in the United States, are pursuing a policy which entails a heightening of international tension and are provoking crisis situations in the world, G. Husak pointed out. A concentrated attack is being made against the socialist community states in the first instance. A hostile propaganda and ideological and campaign has been launched against them and they are subjected to discriminatory economic "sanctions." International imperialism is trying to achieve military superiority by escalating the arms race.

Events in the Near East demonstrate the danger which this policy poses for all mankind. The brutality of the Israeli aggressors, who enjoy U.S. political and material support, graphically shows what imperialism is capable of in its desire to achieve its criminal ends.

The consistency of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries stands out in even sharper relief against this background. The CSSR fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals, which are in complete accord with the Czechoslovak people's vital interests. A determined struggle for peace and to avert the threat of war is the only rational way out of the present complex international situation, G. Husak stressed.

CSSR MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM131159 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at CSSR Embassy"]

[Text] On 5 October Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, military and air attache to the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 38th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The reception was attended by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin and Engineer Troops Marshal N.E. Shestopalov; and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The guests included military, naval and air attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

CSSR MINISTER ON WEST'S 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION'

PM120841 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in the 4 October Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word dispatch entitled "On the Western Border" by correspondent L. Kornilov, writing from the western border of the CSSR. Kornilov describes CSSR border guard training and exploits including the capture on 23 May 1978 of three aspiring border violators who had hijacked a busload of schoolchildren in an attempt to flee to the FRG. Kornilov continues:

"Ideological subversion is also a kind of border violation. It is not simply a question of ideological opposition but of acts of sabotage. Special stress was laid on this factor by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of the interior and a member of the CPCZ Central Committee, in conversation with Soviet journalists.

"'These acts of sabotage in their "physical form," so to speak, can be measured in terms of hours of verbal attacks via the airwaves and in kilograms of subversive literature sent to the CSSR by Western special services,' the minister said. 'As an example we can show you two or three quintals of this matter. It will immediately become clear to you what is at stake and whether we are acting correctly in halting this flow of inflammatory slander. We are also well aware of the channels through which this literature is being supplied. It comes via diplomatic channels, unfortunately. The other methods of dispatch are unreliable: Our border guards know how to sift out such rubbish. But we have diplomats from certain Western countries assuming this, to put it mildly, ugly "courier's mission...'"

Kornilov concludes with a brief account of border guard training methods and a statement ofthe border guards' "internationalist duty" in defending state borders.

USSR-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM121519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 7 Oct (TASS) -- The 29th session of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in the Hungarian capital on 4-6 October.

The sides examined the course of the implementation of the accords reached between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar concerning the development of cooperation in the sphere of automobile building and instrument building, the electronic and electrical equipment industry, and the communications industry and defined tasks for intensifying cooperation in this field. Measures were outlined for developing direct ties between associations and enterprises.

The commission session noted the successes achieved in cooperation in constructing and modernizing installations of the Danube metallurgical combine in Hungary, in particular an oxygen converter shop, a coking battery, a sintering plant, continuous steel casting facilities and a hot rolling mill and outlined measures to resolve the tasks facing both countries in this field.

The commission paid great attention to the elaboration of measures to develop cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the sphere of agriculture, the light and food industry, trade, public catering and consumer services for the population and to provision for foreign trade freight shipments between the USSR and Hungary. During the commission's work an intergovernmental agreement was signed on Hungary's participation in the modernization of two Soviet sewn goods factories.

A protocol on the results of the session's work was signed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Couuncil of Ministers.

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received N.V. Talyzin today. On the same day Talyzin was received by F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

BUCHAREST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR TOUR

PM121019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Tass report: "Experiences Exchanged"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of RCP workers headed by D. Necsoiu, secretary of the Bucharest RCP municipal committee, was in the Soviet Union from 28 September through 5 October.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with our party's ideological and political work and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Moscow Gorkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, Volgograd Obkom and a number of Moscow and Volgograd raykoms and primary party organizations.

YUGOSLAVA EXPERIENCING POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM151105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Stabilization Measures"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct -- As the Yugoslav press reports, at a routine session the SFRY Presidency discussed problems of the country's fuel and energy balance. It was noted that measures are now being adopted in Yugoslavia to increase electricity production and coal extraction and ensure the rational expenditure of fuel.

At the same time, it was noted at the session, the situation in the power industry remains complex. A reduction in imports of oil, which is the main fuel in electric power stations, and also the failure to commission energy capacities on time have led to interruptions in the electricity supply to enterprises and the population. As a result, in most parts of the country a temporary restriction has been imposed on electricity supplies to consumers.

Commenting on the difficulties which have arisen, BORBA writes that they resulted from miscalculations which were permitted to occur in energy development programs. Some 15-20 years ago, the newspaper says, Yugoslavia sharply cut its coal extraction, regarding it as unprofitable, and followed the example of other countries by giving preference to oil.

But when the oil and energy crisis struck the world, the country was unprepared. Plans to replace imported oil with types of fuel produced in the country, chiefly coal, were not fulfilled. Moreover in the last 5-year period, instead of the planned 30 energy projects, only 12 were constructed. The lack of a unified energy system, Borba notes, has a negative effect on the development of the power industry.

It is reported that the SFRY Federal Executive Council has elaborated a range of measures to stabilize the energy situation in the country.

SFRY AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM141555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, has arrived in Moscow.

COMPARISON OF DOLGIKH MEETING WITH BCP'S ZHIVKOV

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October publishes on page 4 a TASS report entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere" on Politburo member Dolgikh's talks with BCP member Zhivkov. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Television report published on page F 2 of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA supplys the following additional paragraph: The same day V.I. Dolgikh familiarized himself with the activities of a machine tool science and production combine in the capital, progress to date in the construction and development of a heavy machine building combine in the city of Radomir, and the modernization of the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine in the city of Pernik.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS TALKS IN USSR

LD180200 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The French minister of agriculture, Mrs. Edith Cresson, has concluded her official visit to Moscow. Mrs. Edith Cresson took part in negotiations as well as in the inauguration of the French national exhibition Agroprom-82, which is displaying machinery and equipment for the cultivation of plants and the transformation, storage and transport of agricultural produce. Here is our correspondent's interview with Mrs. Cresson at Sheremetyevo Airport before she left for Paris.

[Begin recording] [Question] Can one speak of concrete results resulting from your trip and your talks with Soviet leaders?

[Answer] Yes, the talks were extremely interesting and fruitful as both the French Government and the Soviet Government are disposed to developing relations of mutual cooperation, particularly scientific and technical exchanges in the agricultural field. I had numerous rounds of talks with several ministers, first with the minister of agriculture, Mr. Mesyats, of course, but also with other ministers responsible for various sectors of agriculture. They paid lengthy visits to the Agroprom exhibition where they and their experts were able to inspect the programs and machines likely to be of interest to them. I believe all this represents the beginning of an acceleration of our mutual cooperation exchanges.

[Question] You signed some concrete documents, the protocol and so on?

[Answer] Yes, we signed a document stating that our relations should be stepped up and that they should lead to results which are more favorable for an equilibrium in the trade balance. Such equilibrium does not exist today as there is a deficit of Fr10 billion on the French side. We asked our Soviet friends to be so good as to consider that the situation must be rectified. [end recording]

Agro-Industrial Exhibition

LD142326 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- A press conference was held here today in connection with the opening of a French agro-industrial exhibition (Agroprom-82).

Edith Cresson, minister of agriculture of France, stressed that French companies attach great importance to this exhibition. At the same time she noted that the exhibition is the result of the efforts of the two governments.

Agroprom-82, in which over 300 French companies participate, is the biggest French exhibition of agricultural products, agro-foodstuffs and equipment ever held abroad. As was stressed by Edith Cresson, the exhibition "can open up considerable prospects for the development of Franco-Soviet cooperation". The salient feature of this exhibition is that all aspects of the agro-food complex -- from research work to consumption, including production, storage, conservation, processing, packing and distribution of agricultural products -- are represented at it.

Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR, said at the press conference that technological equipment for the mechanisation of the entire agro-industrial complex is well represented at the French exhibition. All this is of great interest to us now, he added, but the main things which claim our greatest attention are industrial technology, comprehensive mechanisation of vegetable growing, fruit-growing, flax-growing and problems of transportation and storage of agricultural produce.

Replying to a question concerning the results of the agricultural year, Valentin Mesyats said that mean annual figures for the production of cereals will be achieved in the Soviet Union this year. Above-average figures are expected for cotton, grapes and tea leaf, he said.

Minister Interviewed

LD171054 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The Food Programme adopted in the Soviet Union is undoubtedly a large-scale and far-reaching one, Edith Cresson, French minister of agriculture, said in an interview with the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) in connection with the current Agroprom-82 exhibition in Moscow, and it is very important for such a country as the Soviet Union to boost agricultural production. This problem is common to all countries.

Bilateral exchange with technologies have been maintained between the USSR and France for many years already, Edith Cresson emphasised. Soviet scientists and specialists come to France and similar French delegations often visit the USSR. Present-day economic relations call for the development of specialization and good cooperation. Trust and mutual respect between countries is the principal condition for that. I think that we have the widest opportunities for cooperation in the agrarian sphere which has always been the most peaceful one. For example, the scientific institutes of the Soviet Union and France have made a number of very interesting discoveries during joint development effort. Questions of the need to continue such exchanges were touched upon during my talks with the leaders of Soviet ministries.

We should like to direct Soviet-French cooperation in the agrarian-industrial field, Edith Cresson said in conclusion, along two main lines -- a longer-term one envisaging joint manufacture of agricultural equipment, for example, equipment for small holdings, and at a shorter stage -- the delivery of equipment and individual types of farm products, raw materials and seeds.

'Vaguely Worded' Food Deal

NC151929 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, Oct 14 (AFP) -- France and the Soviet Union signed a vaguely worded food deal here today after the two sides had failed after long hours of bargaining to agree on the volume of French grain sales to Moscow. It stated the Soviet intention to step up "significantly" its imports of French food products from 1983 to 1985. But the accord, signed by French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson and the Soviet vice-minister for foreign trade, Nikolay Komarov, included no details of the extent of the proposed Soviet purchases.

France wanted Moscow to commit itself to buying three million tons of grain a year but, according to the French delegation, the Russians did not want to buy more than 1.5 million tons. The French were also hoping to sign a firm deal to sell Moscow 500,000 tons of sugar.

Observers suggested two possible reasons for the lack of detail in the accord. The first was the failure of the two sides to iron out their grain differences. The other was the "discretion" of officials of the European Economic Community, which might be called on to help finance the Soviet purchases. Mrs Cresson told journalists that she was "very satisfied" with the accord, but she refused to give further details. And Western businessmen here noted the apparent contrast between the stated Soviet policy of a "privileged" relationship with France, and the meagre economic results of the talks.

Apart from grain and sugar, the agreement named maize seed, wheat flour, beef, frozen chickens, colza oil, barley malt, breeding stock and grape alcohol. The two sides also agreed to step up trade in farm equipment.

Over the first half of this year, France's trade deficit with the Soviet Union amounted to 4,300 million francs (686 million dollars) -- three times greater than during the corresponding period of last year. The French deficit, caused mainly by French energy purchases, has grown from 8,360 million francs (1,194 million dollars) in 1981 and 4,640 million francs (663 million dollars) in 1980. But France chalked up a 3,250 million franc (464 million dollar) food trade surplus with Moscow last year -- mainly due to sales of grain and sugar and, to a lesser extent, of meat. In 1980 the surplus was a lower 2,470 million francs.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR 15 OCT

LD151708 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today received (Messaoud ait-Chaalal), the ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in Moscow.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed during their friendly conversation the Soviet Union's invariable and full support for the struggle of Arab peoples for establishing firm and just peace in the Middle East. He stressed that the path toward such peace lies through comprehensive settlement with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The principles of Middle East settlement, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15, serve precisely these aims.

(Messaoud ait-Chaalal) expressed the Algerian side's gratitude for the Soviet Union's consistent and constructive stance on the Middle East affairs and highly assessed its settlement principles. He noted Algeria's positive attitude to the Soviet proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East.

Some issues of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations were also discussed during the conversation.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES BREZHNEV LETTER; MOROCCO VISIT

GF151842 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a letter from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the recent developments in the Middle East. The letter was delivered to Brother Abu 'Ammar by the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia.

Brother Abu 'Ammar is now in Morocco. Upon his arrival in Fes he went to Ifram to meet with Moroccan King Hassan. In a predeparture statement he made in Tunis, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar said he intends to brief the Moroccan king on the PLO's view on the task of the seven-member delegation to the UN permanent member-states.

Disputes Reagan Plan

LD151248 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat October 15 TASS -- The United States is ignoring the substance of the Middle East problem, namely the just cause of the Palestinian people and their inalienable, lawful rights to return to their homeland, exercise self-determination and set up an independent state of their own with the capital in Jerusalem in accordance with United Nations resolutions. The accusation was made by Yasir 'Arafat who was speaking before flying from Tunis to Fes. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee charged that Washington scorned reality and refused to reckon with international law.

Yasir 'Arafat said he was soon going to discuss with the members of the coordinating committee of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries the Palestinian problem and the question of intensified support to the Arab people of Palestine's struggle against Israeli aggression perpetrated with U.S. aid. Touching upon the propaganda fuss over the "fresh" U.S. proposals on the Middle East, he declared no such thing as the "Reagan plan" for a Middle East settlement existed. The U.S. President had merely made a speech on the Middle East. There was, Yasir 'Arafat said, the Arab plan for a settlement in the region, which he adhered to.

ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE STARTS WORK IN FES

LD160856 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Rabat October 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Myakishev reports:

The work of the "committee of seven" set up by the twelfth Arab summit conference began in the Moroccan city of Fes on Friday under the chairmanship of King Hassan the Second of Morocco. The purpose of the committee is to maintain contacts on behalf of the League of Arab States with the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council of matters of a Middle East settlement. The meeting is being held at foreign ministers' level.

The Moroccan press views the committee's work as a manifestation of the Arab countries' striving for practical implementation of the decision of the Arab summit conference in Fes aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT VIEWED

Proposals on Lebanon

LD152226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir is currently in Washington. Yesterday he met with Secretary of State Shultz. Today talks are being held with Vice President Bush and Defense Secretary Weinberger. In his diplomatic baggage, Shamir has brought the Likud plan for maintaining -- for all intents and purposes -- Israel's occupation in southern Lebanon to a depth of 50 kilometers. This plan was devised by the Israeli Cabinet and is regarded in Tel Aviv as the price which Lebanon must pay Israel for the invasion of its land.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST today, Shamir has brought to the United States proposals which will give Israel effective military control over southern Lebanon. This expansionist plan, which is based on the long-standard pretensions of the Zionists to lands in southern Lebanon, is dressed in the formula of ensuring Israel's security along the Lebanese border. Conditions for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, which is being demanded by the Arab people and indeed the entire world public, and another condition set by Tel Aviv, which has the energetic backing of the United States, is the departure from the Al-Biqa' Valley and northern Lebanon of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab force and all Palestinian formations -- this whole complex of questions is being considered during Shamir's talks in Washington.

Reports from the American capital by foreign correspondents draw attention to the fact that U.S. leaders are expressing their agreement to the re-creation in southern Lebanon of a so-called security buffer zone extending 40-50 kilometers, which in one way or another would be under Israel's control.

The question arises as to who has given Tel Aviv and Washington the right to talk about cordoning off the territory of a sovereign state. When it is a matter of the interests of the United States and its satellites, Washington is not accustomed to considering others' interests or the norms of international law.

Across the Atlantic they have already recovered from the shock caused by the Israeli carnage in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut, and American-Israeli relations have returned to their previous course -- which incidentally they never left -- namely, the course of strategic cooperation.

TIME magazine a few days ago carried an article in which a staff member of the White House said the following: Recently when he was studying a map of the area Reagan measured off with his fingers the distance in miles according to scale between two points in Israel and Lebanon, and exclaimed: My God! They really are right alongside. TIME goes on to say that without thoroughly understanding the political struggle and history of the Near East the President has preserved the intuitive sympathy toward Israel which he has manifested throughout his political career. According to his staff member, Reagan remains as before very pro-Israeli indeed, the American magazine stresses. In other words, what is good for Israel is good for the United States, too. It is precisely in these categories that they think at the White House and on Capitol Hill, although the protectors of the Zionist state are indeed sometimes shocked by the extremities to which the fascist-like thugs of Begin and Sharon resort in Lebanon.

Talks With Shultz

LD160858 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS (a TASS correspondent reporting) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met with visiting Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. According to the U.S. press, one of the main issues discussed at the meeting was the question of "security of Israeli borders with Lebanon."

For many years now the far-fetched problem of Israel's border security has been one of the favorite subjects of U.S.-Israeli consultations. It is precisely under the pretext of ensuring "security" and promoting "self-defense" that Israel has been pursuing a policy of expansion and aggression and grossly violating international law with the encouragement and direct assistance from its U.S. patrons. Under this totally false pretext and in contravention to the United Nations resolutions, Israel has annexed east Jerusalem and Syria's Golan Heights, continues the illegal occupation of other Arab lands including the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Israel used the falsehood concerning the need of protecting itself from some mythical "aggression" to seize a substantial part of the Lebanese territory and the capital of that sovereign state, as well as to launch a policy of genocide against Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Official Washington openly encourages Israel's annexationist plans with regard to its neighbors, supplying lavishly military and economic aid to it. At the time when peaceful civilians in Lebanon were being killed one of the committees of the U.S. Congress voted for an increase in U.S. aid to Israel in the 1983 fiscal year by a cool 310 million dollars.

At present when the Israeli occupation of Lebanon has actually become permanent the Reagan administration is trying to mislead the American public by discoursing upon its allegiance to a negotiated settlement of the Lebanese problem.

This meeting will hardly differ much from the numerous diplomatic consultations held in the past at any levels. Their purpose, as a rule, was to coordinate tactics and plan new Israeli aggressive actions in the Middle East. After meeting with the secretary of state, Mr Shamir is planning to call on Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Many political observers believe that he will press for new arms shipments to Israel.

U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

LD151324 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- Contrary to the wrathful reaction that the Israeli barbarous aggression in Lebanon encountered in the world, the United States does not intend to give up its criminal military cooperation with Tel Aviv. This cooperation will continue in the future, a high placed Pentagon representative said here at a press conference.

He reaffirmed that several groups of American military experts, who study "the experience" obtained by the aggressors during the operations in Lebanon, would be sent to Israel in the nearest future. From his pronouncements it is clear that the relevant "invitation" has already been received by the Pentagon a few days ago from Israeli Defense Minister Sharon.

Apart from exchanging "experiences", the Pentagon intends to speed up in every way deliveries to Israel of the most up-to-date armaments, including F-16 fighter planes. As is believed by observers, the United States plans to increase up to almost 2,000 million dollars the total volume of military aid to Tel Aviv.

TIMOSHKIN CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD151918 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Events in Lebanon dominated news of the Middle East throughout last week. The situation in Lebanon worsened greatly because of the actions of the Israelis. But worst of all was the condition of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who remained in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut. Thousands and thousands of Palestinians are being subjected to severe repressive measures by the Israelis, particularly in the south where detention camps were set up and where over 10,000 Palestinians are being exposed to torture.

The neo-Nazis, the Zionists, are constantly mobbing the camps of Palestinians refugees. Unfortunately, the same thing is now taking place in Western Beirut at the hands of some Lebanese extremist forces. These acts of the extremist elements have aroused the concern of the PLO and the governments of the Arab countries including that of Lebanon.

During the past week, the problem of guaranteeing the security and, indeed, the lives of the thousands and thousands of civilian Palestinians in Lebanon worsened even further. This is taking place despite the cease-fire agreements covering Beirut and Lebanon. Under these agreements the United States and Israel pledged to guarantee the security of the unarmed Palestinians.

Washington is trying to convince the world that the American Marines who came to Beirut did so in order to guarantee that security. But the fact of the matter is that they have done nothing -- as they witnessed, for example, this persecution of Palestinians in Beirut. Perhaps these were the instructions received by the command of the American forces in Lebanon from Washington. Thus instead of guaranteeing the security of the Palestinians, the American Marines have been guaranteeing escape from punishment for those who commit acts of oppression against the Palestinians. This is the real value of the guarantees given by the United States to the Palestinian and to the other Arabs.

Meanwhile, the United States carries out -- without any deviation -- all the pledges Washington made to its strategic ally in the Middle East -- Israel. Israel has asked for additional supplies of sophisticated tanks and aircraft, and Washington has rushed to meet the demand immediately. Shamir has proposed to Washington a plan for guaranteeing Israel's security at the expense of Lebanon and again Washington has rushed to agree to it.

The events in Lebanon in general and the conditions of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in Lebanon in particular demand urgent measures by the Arabs. One of these measures was the dispatch of Arab envoys to Lebanon to inspect there on the spot conditions for the Palestinians. But the task of the Arab envoys faced great difficulties because, even today, the Zionist enemy prevents any inspection of conditions in the occupied Arab territories. As to the United States, it shows tolerance toward Tel Aviv in this matter as well.

It seems that matters demand other measures that could influence the criminal Zionists and their American guardians.

It must be said in this regard that a complete list of such measures has been drawn up and approved by all the participants at the Arab summit of Fes. Thank you and peace be with you.

ISRAEL EXACERBATING SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD151434 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 15 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors, seeking to further their plans in Lebanon, aimed at division of that Arab country, are fanning up in every way the internecine strife, provoking armed clashes. In the settlements of 'Alayh, Kfarmatt and 'Bayh bitter fighting has been in the fourth day between right-wing Christian formations and units of national patriotic forces. Scores of civilians were killed and wounded as a result of the intensive exchange of fire with the use of artillery, mortars and rocket launchers. About 90 per cent of dwelling structures were wrecked or damaged.

The data coming from the area of the fighting is evidence of direct support being given by Israeli troops to right wing Christian armed formations. Israeli planes are flying all the time over the area of hostilities, correcting the fire of the Falangist artillery. The roads leading to 'Alayh and nearby villages, are blocked up by Israeli patrols which do not let there [as received] Lebanese Army units which came to disengage the conflicting sides.

In Lebanese political circles they hold Tel Aviv fully responsible for the escalation of tension in the highland areas of the country. Pouring oil into the fire of internecine war, Israel stands in the way of establishment of national concord in Lebanon, said leader of the national patriotic forces Walid Junblatt. The new aggravation of the situation is caused by the instigative actions of Israeli invaders, a group of deputies of Lebanese parliament stressed in their statement. Addressing the president and the government of the country they called for stepping up actions aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and restoring Lebanon's sovereignty.

The Israeli aggressors continue impudently bossing on the occupied lands. Every day of their stay on Lebanese soil witnesses violence and arbitrary rule towards civilians. Impudently flouting the norms of international law, Israeli troops perpetrate outrages in southern parts of Lebanon. In the settlement of Sheb'a the occupationsts yesterday held wholesale round-ups, arresting civilians on a standard charge of "sympathy for Palestinian guerrillas."

MOSSAD LINKS WITH RED BRIGADES CHARGED

LD150926 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Rome October 15 TASS -- Israeli secret services maintained contacts with the underground subversive grouping Red Brigades. This was stated by one of the defendants, terrorist Alfredo Buonavita, during the interrogation at the trial in the case of the assassination of prominent politician and statesman of Italy Aldo Moro, which is under way in Rome.

Alfredo Buonavita, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, who claimed responsibility for the assassination of Aldo Moro, told the judges that representatives of the Israeli intelligence service Mossad repeatedly offered to his grouping weapons, money, ammunition, "services" in military training of terrorists. Israeli agents, said Alfredo Buonavita, disclosed the names of those whom, according to Tel Aviv's data, Italian police infiltrated into the ranks of Red Brigades.

ARAB UNITY TERMED MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

PM180923 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41 8 Oct 82 pp 8-9

[Article by L. Medvedko: "An Autumn of Tragedies, an Autumn of Struggle"]

[Excerpt] Autumn, they say, is the season for summing up. In the Near East it is too early to sum up, but conclusions can and must be drawn. The Camp David course and its extension -- the "Reagan plan" -- cannot bring peace to the Near East. They are fraught with tragic consequences for the Arab countries and for Israel itself. Strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv -- despite all Begin's shows of obstinacy -- is based on Israeli submission to U.S. dictat. Ultimately this can only lead to national catastrophe. The course of events has clearly demonstrated that the Arab peoples' success in repelling outside encroachments depends not only and, moreover, not so much on the specific correlation of military forces as on the consistency of the Arab leaders' anti-imperialist course in domestic and foreign policy. One may recall in this connection the tumultuous events of autumn 1956 when Egypt fell victim to triple aggression by Britain, France and Israel. With the support of the Soviet Union and the world's peace-loving forces An-Nasir was able to defend the revolution's gains and strengthen the pan-Arab front of struggle.

Another conclusion also presents itself. There is only one key to stability and security in the Near EAst -- it is an all-embracing, just and truly lasting settlement of the conflict which can only be worked out via collective efforts by all interested sides, including of course, the PLO -- the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian Arab people, as is envisaged in the six points of the new Soviet initiative.

And the chief conclusion is as follows: The unity of the Arab states and peoples in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors is more important than ever. "This unity," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "is as essential to the Arabs as air and water. And the stronger and more reliable this unity becomes, the more quickly imperialism's intrigues in the Near East will be thwarted."

For its part, the Soviet Union has made and is prepared to continue making every effort to ensure that the war-torn Near East finally gets a genuinely lasting and just peace instead of the illusory plans for a "settlement."

CONSEQUENCES OF IRAN-IRAQ FIGHTING ASSESSED

Volinskiy Discussion

NC151436 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Ninth talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] Today's talk is devoted to the Iran-Iraq war. Vladimir Volinskiy writes: It is now the 3d year that the military activities between the Islamic Republic of Iran and its neighbor, Iraq, have been continuing. So far tens of thousands of people have been killed, a larger number have been wounded and many villages, cities and ports have been destroyed.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: In Iran I saw a large number of disabled people and the funeral ceremonies for martyred warriors and for civilian victims. Iranian television has repeatedly shown thousands of Iraqi prisoners of war who were saved from death. The number of Iranian refugees has reached hundreds of thousands. All of them, most of whom are women and children, live in tents in temporary camps and they will have to tolerate yet another test -- this year's winter.

We witnessed the patriotic fervor and feelings of many Iranians who devotedly left for the war fronts and we also saw numerous coffins coming from the same fronts to Tehran and to other Iranian cities. We remember the slogans of this war which called on the Iranian people to defend the homeland. We also remember the other slogans that replaced the first slogans and stated "Proceed to Baghdad" or "Proceed to Jerusalem through Baghdad." Fresh groups of revolution guards and members of the mobilization corps are going to the war front.

During the 2 years since this war started, various mediation delegations from the non-aligned countries, the Islamic Conference and the UN general secretary's envoy have visited Tehran and Baghdad. Some time ago the UN Security Council met and appealed to Iran and Iraq to immediately cease fire and to withdraw their forces to the internationally recognized borders. But unfortunately, despite this, the war between the two countries continues.

Even during the shah's rule, relations between Iran and Iraq could not in any way be described as friendly. This stemmed from many reasons, with the policy of the shah's regime greatly affecting this situation. In 1975, with Algerian mediation, an agreement was finally signed between Iran and Iraq, one of the important points of which was the correction delineating the southern border along the Shatt al-'Arab river and, in some parts, north of it. Nevertheless, relations between Iran and Iraq continue to be complicated. However, when the Islamic Republic of Iran emerged, the imperialists and their associates resorted to many measures to render relations between Iran and Iraq as critical as possible and for a war to be sparked off between them. They succeeded in their efforts. The Iranian side says, with complete proof, that it was the Iraqi forces that, 2 years ago, crossed the Iran-Iraq border and resorted to military activities and occupied a large part of the Iranian territory.

The military activities continuing between Iran and Iraq satisfy and please the imperialist forces headed by the United States, the Israeli Zionists and regional reaction because this war is wasting the forces and reserves of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and is diverting their attention and forces both from the solution of their domestic problems and from struggling against true foreign enemies.

The imperialist forces' other deceitful plot is also completely obvious and clear. These forces are trying to misrepresent the Soviet Union's stand and they want to create ill will among Iran and Iraq toward our country. This is because Washington's main objective is to separate both nations from the Soviet Union, their true and sincere friend. In other words, they ultimately want to weaken the nations in the face of imperialist aggression. In one instance, various calumnies and fabrications on the Soviet Union's stance and attempts were disseminated.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: I can well remember that initially they fed Iranians the idea that the Soviet Union was allegedly satisfied with Iraq's attack against Iran because the Soviet Union allegedly fears the Iranian revolution. Unfortunately, some Iranian officials went so far as to claim that Soviet military advisers participated in the Iraqis' war activities. They undoubtedly made these allegations under the influence of foreign voices. Yet these voices told the Iraqis that the Soviet Union allegedly fully supports Iran.

Of course, events and people rule out fabrications but immediately fresh remarks are made up. For instance, Western propaganda continuously insists that the endless continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq is allegedly useful and beneficial to the Soviet Union. It is not important for Western propagandists that there are no facts to prove this because they are not concerned with facts.

Another absurdity that was propounded was that the Soviet Union allegedly colluded with the United States to continue the war. In this case, too, events uncover calumnies.

Yet those who are trying to distort facts are prepared to fabricate a new lie and intend, in their effort, to exploit the Iranians' ignorance and incomplete awareness and sometimes the activities of imperialist elements in Iran who repeat any type of anti-Soviet calumny.

Our stand on the Iran-Iraq war was clear from the very beginning and still is. We oppose the intervention by any country in the domestic affairs of another. No one but the people of the country concerned has the right to say that the regime in another country is to his liking or not. This right and this act is something that concerns the people of each country and no one can intervene. Differences between countries, including border differences, should not be solved by resorting to force or even by threatening to use force. The military method of solving differences between nations should be eliminated from the world once and for all. We hope that both Iran and Iraq are fully aware of this stand of our country.

From the Soviet Union's point of view, the most logical method is for Iran and Iraq to avoid using arms and to solve differences at the negotiating table. Our country is trying to help this trend by actions.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comment

PM151201 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 8 Oct 82 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board member Dmitriy Volskiy "Talk With Reader"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I read in your magazine (No 30) a commentary condemning the war between Iran and Iraq and calling for its cessation. But the Iran-Iraq war is not an isolated event. It is a reflection of the rivalry in the Gulf region between the Soviet Union and the United States, which are seeking to profit from the war at the expense of the Muslim peoples' interests. [signed] (Akhmed Nuri), London, England.

It is gratifying, esteemed (Akhmed Nuri), that we agree on the need to halt the bloodshed. One could write a whole treatise on its causes, delving into the centuries of mutual relations between Arabs and Iranians and between Sunni and Shi'ite and by analyzing the political views of the Iranian Shi'ite clergy and the orientation of the Ba'th Party which is in power in Iraq. One could mention also that the paths of Ayatollah Khomeyni and Saddam Husayn have crossed before, when the emigre ayatollah was expelled from Iraq.... Of course, one cannot forget the territorial dispute which brought about the war. A few years ago, sailing on a little steamer on the Shatt al-'Arab border river, I witnessed a heated discussion of this. None of the contributors to the discussion mentioned "rivalry" in the Persian Gulf between the USSR and the United States.

It is proper to talk not about "rivalry" between two powers but about the struggle between two political trends. For the Soviet Union is not seeking "profit at the expense of the Muslim peoples' interests." Its course is conditioned by a desire to strengthen peace and stability in the Persian Gulf zone so that the countries there can develop dynamically in accordance with their peoples' aspirations. This approach stems from the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. It is also dictated by the USSR's specific state interests and even, if you like, by geographical factors. Take a look at the map and you will see: The battle area is within a stone's throw of the Soviet Union's southern borders. Who wants a blazing fire or even smoldering coals on his doorstep?

I can imagine you saying that the Iraq-Iran war is also a danger to Western countries, including the United States, since they get large quantitites of oil from the Persian Gulf. Quite so. But, in the first place, the United States is much less dependent on these supplies than the West European countries and Japan: by 15, 67 and 70 percent, respectively. Therefore, Washington imagines that it need not be too fearful about playing with fire in the vicinity of an oil tank, trying to conduct in this area also its traditional imperial "divide and rule" policy.

Second, there is currently a glut of oil on the world market, due in particular to the general economic recession in the West. In these conditions even if Iran were to halt all oil sales, the West need not suffer very much.

But someone is badly suffering -- and that is the two neighboring developing countries. Suffice it to say that each is currently producing approximately 50 million tons of oil per year, whereas before the war Iran was providing 150 million and Iraq approximately 170 million tons. Obviously, the revenue of the two states, already ruined by military expenditure, has sharply declined. But why are we talking about this when their most valuable asset is being destroyed -- that is, people, above all the younger generation, who are the main victims of the conflict which L.I. Brezhnev has described as tragic because it is so senseless. The two nonaligned states have been bleeding and sapping one another for many months.

Moreover, the war between them is damaging the entire Nonaligned Movement. Its routine summit conference had to be postponed, although in conditions of aggravated international tension the movement's strong voice could have had great political significance. The Iran-Iraq war has also intensified the disunity of the Arab world, and the Israeli aggressors took advantage of this, along with other factors, to attack the Palestinians and Lebanon. Washington itself is just waiting for an excuse to send warships, including aircraft carriers, into the Persian Gulf again, allegedly to protect "shipping lanes." The U.S. press also writes that bases are needed there for the U.S. Navy and Air Force and that the bases must be provided by local governments, on whom pressure must therefore be stepped up to prevent them from pursuing an independent course.

It is scarcely accidental that in the course of this protracted war aircraft equipped with the Pentagon's AWACS system and based in Saudi Arabia have been keeping tabs on the oil-producing zone of the Gulf. Plans for the occupation of oilfields by U.S. forces emerge from time to time.

So this war, as you say, is definitely "not an isolated event." It is fraught with many kinds of negative consequences -- for the Muslim countries themselves and for the cause of world peace which is being upheld by the USSR. That is why, esteemed Mr (Nur), those people in the Islamic world who are still incapable of telling friends from enemies really must cure themselves of their political color-blindness as soon as possible. I will be happy if my discussion with you goes some way toward helping them realize that they have fundamental interests in common with the USSR and the developing countries. Indeed, this commonness has already shown itself in political practice.

At the various stages of the war -- both at the time when it was being waged on Iranian territory and now that the fighting is taking place on Iraqi soil -- the USSR and the other socialist community states have consistently advocated a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The same kind of settlement has been sought by the Islamic Conference Organization, the committee of nonaligned countries and O. Palme's commission. Alas, so far their efforts at mediation have been fruitless. It seems to me that it is not just a case of strong passions. The problem is also that the side which has battlefield superiority at a particular moment begins thinking it will achieve more by military means than through negotiations. Imperialist agents are using various methods to encourage these feelings. People of good will must work together to halt this fratricidal war and normalize the situation throughout the Persian Gulf zone.

USSR, LIBYA SIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOL

LD160430 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The 8th meeting of the Soviet-Libyan intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade has become a milestone on the road of developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The sides signed a protocol on the results of the talks. The document analyses the development of bilateral cooperation and maps out ways for expanding it further.

The document was signed for the Soviet side by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, and for the Libyan side by Salim al-Arbash, secretary for electricity of the General People's Committee of Libya.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya is steadily developing in nuclear power engineering, electric power engineering [words indistinct] no end in other fields, the protocol says. There are good prospects for establishing close business contacts in agriculture, public health and geology as well.

During the 8th meeting of the commission the sides agreed on a stage-by-stage development by Soviet and Libyan organisations of a comprehensive program of bilateral economic cooperation. The sides will also work out a plan for the development of high-voltage power mains in Libya with a view to setting up an integrated national power system before 1995. The sides will also draft a program for Soviet-Libyan cooperation in training Libyan national personnel.

The sides also defined specific Soviet-Libyan projects. For example, the Soviet Union and Libya will continue joint work at the Tajura nuclear research center. Organisations of two countries will work together in building an iron and steel plant at Misratah, the Marada chemical complex, a plant to produce nitrogen fertilizers, and a number of other projects.

The Soviet Union will take part in building power transmission lines between (Beni Walid) and Zamzam, Beni Walid and Homs, and some others. The sides also agreed to carry out jointly a plan for transferring fresh water from (Jebel Fezzah) to the Tripoli region.

The Soviet Union and Libya reaffirmed mutual striving to develop and strengthen long-term Soviet-Libyan cooperation in the economy, science, technology and trade on the basis of mutual benefit.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHENV MESSAGE TO YAR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 October publishes on the front page a TASS report on the exchange of messages between Brezhnev and YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih. This has been compared with the TASS report published in the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 4 under the headline "Brezhnev, YAR Leader Exchange Telegrams," and the following variations have been noted:

Paragraph 1, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of September 26 -- on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on his own account. [adding phrase]

Paragraph 2, lines 2-3, PRAVDA reads: ...for strengthening their political independence and developing.... [substituting "political" for "economic"]

Paragraph 3, line 4, to paragraph 4, line 1 reads:

...strengthening international security.

I wish you good health and happiness, and the people of the Yemen Arab Republic -- progress and prosperity.

In his reply telegram 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed sincere gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people for the warm.... [supplying additional passage]

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

Joint Communique Issued

LD161528 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- The USSR and Ethiopia have declared their determination to work for making the African Continent a nuclear-free zone. This is pointed out in the Soviet-Ethiopian communique, which was adopted as a result of the visit to the Soviet Union of chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam (October 12-16).

Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, the communique points out, held talks on issues pertaining to bilateral relations and cooperation as well as on topical international issues of mutual interest. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The exchange of views has borne out that the stands of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia on fundamental issues are fully identical. In evaluating the present-day international situation, the USSR and socialist Ethiopia pointed out with deep concern the serious aggravation of the political atmosphere in the world as a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers, above all of the USA, which as both sides note, is pursuing a policy of confrontation, is whipping up the arms race in an attempt to ensure for itself military superiority. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemn this policy of brinkmanship and call for joint efforts by all peaceloving countries for preventing a further worsening of the international situation.

The Ethiopian side expressed its full approval of the Soviet peace initiatives, especially the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Favouring a constructive dialogue between states belonging to different social systems, the sides declare that it is necessary to hold talks on the limitation of the arms race and on disarmament. They declare their readiness to contribute to a quest for the resolution of such fundamental issues as complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, strengthening the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The Ethiopian side welcomed the proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly to conclude a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

The sides declared for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East situation with the participation of all sides concerned and with the aim of a just and lasting Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia demand an end to armed and other interference of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They declare for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the known proposals of that country's government, the communique notes.

The sides strongly condemned the policy of the U.S. Administration towards Cuba and Nicaragua, and U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs, declared their solidarity with all of Latin America's patriotic and democratic forces.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express serious concern over the tensions remaining in southern Africa. Both sides resolutely condemn the racist, terrorist regime of the Republic of South Africa and express solidarity with Angola and Mozambique.

Mengistu Haile Mariam invited Leonid Brezhnev and Andrey Gromyko to visit socialist Ehtiopia. The invitations have been accepted with gratitude.

Mengistu Visits Belorussia

LD152252 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, who is visiting our country, today acquainted himself with Belorussia. A warm meeting was held at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee with the leaders of the republic. The visitor was briefed on the achievements of the working people of Belorussia in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the realization of the Food Program. On the same day Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the officials accompanying him, visited the Minsk tractor factory. Here they took a detailed interest in machinery technology, which works on the fields of Ethiopia too. Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the Belorussian state museum of history of the Great Patriotic War. He laid a wreath at the obelisk on Victory Square.

Makes TV Statement

LD180228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast: statement made to Soviet television in Minsk by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council; date not given -- recorded in Amharic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] This is not our first visit to the Soviet Union. Relations based on firm friendship have been established between our countries during the years that have passed since the beginning of the Ethiopian revolution. These relations are constantly deepening and expanding in all spheres, and we are confident that they will continue to do so in the future. The regular exchange of views has a great influence on the positive development of our bilateral relations and I think that the present visit will also contribute to this.

We are especially satisfied with the Soviet-Ethiopian agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia which was signed during our visit. It can be said that a firm basis for cooperation between the CPSU and our commission has been laid. The Soviet Union knows what immense efforts are being made in Ethiopia to implement the tasks met by the revolution and to create a vanguard organization which will take upon itself permanent and firm leadership of the development of the revolutionary process in our country.

During our meetings with the Soviet leadership we had a broad and full exchange of opinions and outlined the development of interparty relations. I believe this will be very beneficial not only for the development of our bilateral relations, but also for the world revolutionary process as a whole and for the struggle for the cause of peace, social progress and liberation.

I must mention that the CPSU's experience in building a socialist society is especially valuable for us. Cooperation with your party is invaluable for all of us. While we were in your country we were convinced once again of the wonderful attitude of the Soviet people toward our country.

Departure Reported

LD161012 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Minsk October 16 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has left the Soviet Union today. He was on a friendly working visit in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Telegram to Brezhnev

LD172326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, has sent a telegram from his plane to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram says:

"On leaving your country and flying over the territory of the Ukraine, I would like to send you personally, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government and people my cordial thanks for the warm reception and hospitality shown to me and the members of my delegation during our friendly working visit to the USSR.

"I wish to use this opportunity to emphasize once more our constantly growing friendship and to assure you that our visit will be of great importance for the consolidation of our relations in the interests of our fraternal countries and peoples. All the meetings we have had at various levels were characteristic in their atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding, permanent warmth and fruitful results of our basic negotiations.

"I note with satisfaction that our talks have proved once more that the multilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, based on our treaty of friendship and cooperation, constitutes a vivid example of anti-imperialist struggle and our loyalty to the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. I would like to draw your attention, Comrade Brezhnev, sincerely and wholeheartedly to the fact that our latest visit to your great country has given us a great opportunity to find out more about the Soviet Union and its fraternal peoples, as well as its outstanding achievements in the course of the 65 years of Soviet rule.

"On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for the Organization of the Working People of Ethiopia, I once more extend to the Soviet people my wishes for further great achievements under the wise and sensitive leadership of the great party of Lenin."

MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD160410 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Mozambique People's Assembly, headed by Ganhao, member of the assembly's Permanent Commission and of the Frelimo Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere, confidence was expressed that the visit by a delegation from the Mozambique People's Assembly would strengthen the good traditions of friendship and cooperation linking the peoples and parliaments of the two countries.

TIKHONOV GREETS BELIZE LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD160244 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Prime Minister of Belize George Price conveying to him and the people of Belize congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- independence day.

George Price in his reply message expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and in turn conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov cordial greetings and best wishes.

PRAVDA COMMENT ON LA PAZ DECLARATION CITED

LD162000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2130 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Latin America's democratic and patriotic forces are stepping up the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples of the continent, writes Vitaliy Levin in PRAVDA, commenting on the outcome of the meeting of the permanent conference of political parties of Latin America, which has been held in the Bolivian capital of La Paz.

It is noteworthy that the conference was held at a time when the Democratic Popular Unity Front, uniting the country's leftist parties including the Communist Party, came to power. The new Bolivian head of state, Hernan Siles Zuazo, speaking at the swearing-in ceremony, announced the authorities' determination to direct efforts to overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and the protection of the country's sovereignty and independence.

The "La Paz Declaration," which was adopted, notes that the victory in Bolivia of the Democratic Popular Unity Front was of tremendous significance for all democratic forces in Latin America.

The declaration stresses the need to give support to the victims of arbitrariness and violence. Antidictatorship calls are assuming particular significance right now when, hiding behind hypocritical profuse verbiage about "democracy", U.S. imperialist circles are attempting to use "guerrillas" to step up tension in Central American and the Caribbean Basin, the commentary says.

The La Paz Declaration calls for a continuation of the struggle against all forms of colonialism and imperialism and against the dominance of multinational corporations, which are plundering the natural resources of Latin America and are pursuing a policy of gross blackmail against the countries defending their sovereignty. The intensification of this struggle is further evidence of the substantial changes that are occurring in the balance of political forces in Latin America.

U.S. AID TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATORS ASSAILED

LD121330 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A spokesmen for the U.S. State Department has issued a statement claiming that a substantial improvement has been reached in the human rights situation in Guatemala since the military junta came to power there last March. Here is what Viktor Olin writes.

The State Department official gave these guarantees in order to pave the way for the granting of a loan to the Guatemala regime and to bypass a bill adopted in 1977. The bill prohibits financial support for the governments which systematically violate internationally accepted norms in the field of human rights. In the meantime, the current regime in Guatemala can claim a leading place in this sphere. It's not accidental, therefore, that the statement has angered all those who are aware of the true state of affairs in that country.

The congressional circles have qualified the statement as the intention to sidestep once and for all every obstacle on the road of building up financial and military aid to Guatemala. In accordance with the Reagan administration's policy toward Central America, dollar infusions and arms supplies pose a major instrument of protecting so-called vital U.S. interests there. In practice, this turns into a most brutal suppression of the popular struggle against the repressive regime, a struggle for social, economic and political equality.

It is noteworthy, however, that the State Department forgave the sins of Guatemalan butchers, following a higher example. As recently as in late July, President Reagan himself did not shrink from assuring the Congress that there was an essential improvement in the sphere of observing human rights in El Salvador, a small country bordering on Guatemala where terror practiced by the local oligarchy against the people had reached truly genocidal dimensions.

President Reagan resorted to this obvious falsification in order to ensure further U.S. aid for El Salvador's butchers, and the butchers wasted no time in showing that they had understood Washington's gesture correctly. According to El Salvador's religious groups and human rights organization the number of those who fell victim to the terror practiced by the rightwing forces in the past few months has substantially increased. If so, this poses a precedent basing on which the U.S. administration guarantees financial and military support to its friends, so-called, in Guatemala, in El Salvador and in other countries whose repressive regimes would not have lasted a month without dollar infusions from the United States.

A slight twinge of conscience: This is all that threatens this or that official entrusted with the task of priasing the human rights and situation in a country drowned in blood when it's the turn of its rulers to get their check from Washington.

NICARAGUA BESIEGED BY U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS'

PY152135 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[By Nikolay Morev]

[Excerpts] When the people of Nicaragua ousted Somoza's dictatorial regime in 1979, after long years of heroic struggle, it was to be expected that the leaders of the United States, who publicly voice their concern for human rights, would have reacted properly to the changes that took place in that nation. It is true that a portion of the U.S. people did hail the victory of the Sandinistas.

However, among the conservatives the success of the Nicaraguan people aroused a veritable streak of madness. Even the Republican Party chose the Sandinists as a special target of its political platform. When the Reagan administration came to power hostility toward Sandinist Nicaragua became a fixture of Washington's foreign policy.

The efforts of official circles and news media are targeted at unleashing a warmongering psychosis toward this small Central American nation. Not a day goes by without the Sandinists being accused of expansionism, aggressiveness, usurping power, interfering in domestic affairs of neighboring nations and so forth.

The methodology employed, with all its variations, clearly proves that Washington is stepping up its interference in domestic affairs of a sovereign state. Aware of the painful reaction that it can expect from Latin Americans to any violation of the principle of noninterference, the White House is shaping public opinion through propaganda which hurls one groundless charge after another against the Sandinist regime.

The idea is to create favorable conditions for military actions against Nicaragua and even for an intervention. It is true that times have changed and a U.S. intervention is bound to lead to consequences unpleasant for Washington which is why the role of invaders has been reserved for the neighboring military regime and for the gangs of pro-Somoza counter-revolutionaries entrenched in Honduras.

Seeking to prod the reactionary regimes into playing a more active role, the Pentagon, using the Nicaraguan threat as a pretext, is increasing its military presence in the Caribbean by building new naval bases and landing strips and stimulating subversive actions against the Sandinist government.

After the Malvinas conflict, which resulted in lost U.S. prestige in the area, Washington feels that exacerbating the warmongering psychosis toward Nicaragua is the proper way to weaken the anti-U.S. wave which has engulfed most of Latin America, by channeling this anger toward Nicaragua.

L. AMERICA GROUP ADVOCATES END TO TIES WITH U.S.

LD101012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0515 GMT 10 Oct 82

["Against Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (TASS) -- The United States is feverishly attempting to "build bridges" to Latin America. Its relations with the countries south of the Rio Grande have fallen to an unprecedentedly low level since Britain's neocolonialist military adventure in the South Atlantic which was supported by Washington, today's PRAVDA says.

This increased coaxing on a bilateral basis is aimed at splitting the front of Latin American states and at hampering their joint actions in defense of their sovereignty and economic independence, since, the newspaper notes, Washington is very alarmed at the results of two recent representative forums -- the 10th session of the Latin American Parliament in Bogota and the 8th session of the Latin American Council, the supreme organ of the Latin-American economic system, in Caracas.

Resolutions of the Latin-American Parliament criticized the policy of colonialism and intervention which is being pursued by the Western powers. This policy manifested itself particularly acutely during the military conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In view of the participants of the conference the United States betrayed Argentina which, by virtue both of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty, was an ally of Washington. Traditional pan-Americanism under the U.S. aegis thereby once again demonstrated its unsoundness.

As we know, the commentary says, a number of states on the continent are now advocating a fundamental reorganization of the OAS, even to the extent of excluding the United States from its ranks. The documents of the 10th session of the Latin American Parliament express an aspiration to create the basis of a new "Latin American community of nations". President Belisario Betancourt of Colombia has proposed the holding of a conference of presidents of Latin American states at the end of the year in the Colombian town of Cartagena. It would be a step toward the creation of a "system of hemispheric relations which rules out any form of subjugation to imperialism."

The Latin American Parliament expressed special alarm over the development of events in Central America. It called on the countries of the continent to condemn the threat of U.S. intervention looming over this region. It advocated the elimination of hotbeds of military danger in the isthmus.

Both events showed that the barometer of relations between Latin America and the West is indicating bad weather, PRAVDA stresses.

U.S. PLANS FOR ANTI-GRENADA CARIBBEAN BLOC CITED

PM051415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Antonov "Notes": "Yet Another Bloc?"]

[Text] The present U.S. Administration is trying by every means to stem the growing wave of the national liberation movement in the Caribbean and Central America. There is an abundance of facts on this and here is the most recent:

Recently in Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados, there was a secret conference of heads of state and government of Barbados, St Lucia, Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Representatives of those Caribbean countries' military commands also took part.

According to information filtering into the press, this confidential conference actively discussed the question of setting up a so-called "joint coastguard service." But, as observers believe, "coastguard" will merely be a screen for active moves to coordinate the military operations of reactionary U.S. puppets in the Caribbean. Jamaica -- the most loyal U.S. ally in this region -- intends to join the newly formed bloc.

The plan to set up an aggressive military bloc in the Caribbean was formulated on the banks of the Potomac immediately following the victory of the revolution in Grenada when the progressive-minded Maurice Bishop came to power. His government's first steps were not to the White House leaders' liking since they were of a clearly anti-imperialist hue. It was then that the U.S. Administration also decided to form a distinctive "counter-weight" with a militarist bias.

The aim of this "counterweight" alliance is to thwart the process of progressive changes in Grenada and eliminate the Grenadan people's revolutionary gains. It is also intended to become a link in the chain with which Washington strategists are trying to fetter the Latin American peoples.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 16 NOVEMBER

LD161016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved that the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation be convened on 16 November this year in Moscow.

AFP REPORTS INDICATIONS OF TIKHONOV ILLNESS

OW170823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, who has not been seen in public for about three weeks, may be gravely ill, Soviet watchers in Tokyo said today.

Their speculation arose from a Soviet-Ethiopia joint communique, issued yesterday, in which Ethiopian Prime Minister Mengistu Haile Mariam invited Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to his country, but not his counterpart Mr Tikhonov.

They said that diplomatically, this was quite unusual.

Mr Tikhonov, 77, was last seen in public on September 23 when he saw off Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr Tikhonov, who has been prime minister since 1980, is the second oldest member of the Soviet leadership.

Ethiopian Prime Minister Mengistu visited the Soviet Union October 12-16.

CPSU DOCUMENT MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NC171006 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 17 (AFP) -- The Communist Party Central Committee today appealed to citizens to strive to fulfill the government's Food Program and work for Soviet initiatives to promote world peace.

The brief 85-word document, printed on the front page of all newspapers today, was issued to mark the 65th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution to be celebrated November 7.

It called on citizens to "fulfill" and "exceed" plan targets this year and to "realize" the Food Program set down at the last Central Committee plenum in May.

The text asked all categories of workers to "raise the quality of production" and "increase the quantity" of products. It specifically asked farmers to take "care" with their harvests and do everything to fight against "agricultural production losses."

The Central Committee was also urged to strengthen "discipline" and "take the lead" in realizing the party's five-year plan.

Officials recently revealed serious shortcomings in the main wheat growing republic of Kazakhstan. Although Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats last week said the harvest this year would be "average", he gave no figures and observers here believe grain output for 1981-1982 will be well below plan targets.

The Food Plan, launched at the May Central Committee meeting, plans to bring annual wheat output to 238-243 million tons during the current, 11th Five-Year Plan and up to 225-250 million tons during the following plan.

On other issues, the Central Committee's text called on people worldwide to demand the "prohibition" of nuclear armaments, the neutron bomb and chemical weapons. It asked them to "halt the arms race, defend and broaden detente and eliminate the threat of war".

"Peace, security and cooperation" should exist in Europe, it said, calling on its Western neighbors to oppose the deployment of "new American missiles".

The document also called on Arabs to gather together in the fight against what it called "Israeli aggression".

It also hailed what it called the African peoples' struggle against "imperialism and neo-colonialism", and proposed to make Asia a "continent of confidence and cooperation".

The statement saluted "proletarian internationalism" and called for stronger "unity and cohesion" among communist parties and workers around the world.

In a final note, it expressed satisfaction over the cooperation and unity of socialist states in "defending and consolidating socialist gains".

LETUNOV ON LABOR SHORTCOMINGS, MARKETS

OW122353 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0951 GMT on 8 October carries its regularly scheduled 31-minute talk by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov. Letunov begins the program by recalling that general discussions preceded the enactment of the USSR Constitution 5 years ago, when many people expressed the opinion that the responsibility of control organs before the soviets and the people should be more strictly implemented. Letunov then quotes Article 49 of the USSR Constitution on the citizens' right to criticize labor shortcomings and continues by citing examples of letters received by central television. These letters include criticism of poor labor organization in vegetable harvesting in the Altay district and problems in rural construction.

Letunov continues by talking about incomplete projects, citing examples from Sverdlovsk, Moldavia and Armenia where "almost 30 percent of houses were found to be accepted with imperfections. All this is easily explained. Builders receive bonuses for projects -- even those with defects -- turned over by a deadline. However, such kindness costs the state dearly."

Letunov then gives examples of constructive criticism of poor work which resulted in improvements. Citing an incident in the United States where a speculator bought farmland, Letunov notes the difference in the Soviet system, where people rely perhaps too much on the state to defend them, whereas people in the United States have a life and death struggle because they know that nobody will help them if they fail.

Turning to trade at kolkhoz markets, Letunov cites the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution in accordance with which kolkhozes may sell up to 10 percent of their vegetables and fruit at kolkhoz markets and consumer cooperatives. This counts towards fulfillment of the state plan. A video report from the Moscow Central Market follows, showing an abundance of fruit and vegetables. The reporter notes that kolkhoz stalls at the market sell produce much more cheaply than the general market prices. An interview with A.K. Chepurin, chief of markets administration of the Moscow Gorispolkom, follows on the work being done to enlarge existing markets in Moscow and to build new ones. On prices at the markets, Chepruin says: "As a rule, we accomdate state trade in these pavilions so that the kolkhoz worker can come to our market and buy manufactured goods, goods in everyday demand and domestic goods.

"Moreover, we organize the sale of food products, primarily of vegetables -- those goods that can influence market prices. If, at the market today, cabbage costs 70-80 kopecks and potatoes 30 kopecks, and if we have more of these state and cooperative products at the markets, this will undoubtedly influence the reduction of existing market prices."

Chepurin also notes the importance of providing transport for kolkhoz produce. Letunov says that reconstruction of the market system is not an easy task and cites examples where taking kolkhoz produce out of certain oblasts was forbidden. Letunov then praises the work of the Moscow City Soviet in expanding markets. He concludes the program by stressing that the Soviet state encourages creative abilities of people and this is also included in the articles of the USSR Constitution.

NATIONALITIES QUESTION 'COMPLETELY SOLVED'

LD161530 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Prof Edvard (Zimin) commentary]

[Summary] Marx and Engels realized that to abolish national oppression it was necessary to liquidate social oppressions. Today, the rights and interests of the individual Soviet republics, autonomous areas and ethnic groups are protected in the soviets and by the country's laws.

"The nationalities question as it was inherited from the past has been solved completely in the USSR. We have no backward outlying regions. All ethnic groups have equal rights in all areas of political, economic, social and cultural life. But these real achievements of socialism do not mean that all problems in the development and perfection of national relations in this country have been solved. In the spring of 1981 at the last 26th Congress of the Communist Party, the nation's ruling party, it was pointed out that the dynamics of development in such a large multiethnic country give birth to many new problems requiring careful attention. The Communist Party believes it is extremely important to ensure the rights of all people in a given republic to representation in party and (?ruling) bodies.

In recent years, large numbers of people have been migrating to various republics. These nonnatives have certain needs in the sphere of language, culture and lifestyle, and this will be taken into consideration locally. In each republic there are people who speak the native language and there are those who speak in other languages as well. In Ukrainian schools, for instance, instruction is in five languages. In Georgia the number is six. Nonnative residents are also represented in government. In the parliament of the Russian Federation, for instance, there are representatives of 42 ethnic groups. In Uzbekistan the number is 19; Kazakhstan 13; and Tajikistan 12.

"The last congress of the Soviet Communist Party once again stressed that the party has always worked for and is continuing to work against chauvinism or nationalism, anti-semitism or Zionism, which are alien to socialism. The party is against attempts to force the elimination of ethnic characteristics and it also believes that these specific features should not be forcibly exaggerated. The congress underlined that all problems arising in the development of our multinational state would be resolved as always according to socialist principles, on the basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and free will."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM131351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Powerful Instrument for Building Communism"]

[Excerpts] Recollections of the historic October day when through the people's will, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the new USSR Constitution are still fresh in the Soviet people's memory.

For 5 years now our Constitution has been operating, living, working. It has become a powerful instrument for building communism.

Like all Soviet people, the servicemen of our Armed Forces measure their deeds and plans against the state's fundamental law. In the present international situation, which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialism, particular relevance is attached to the Constitution's words on their duty to the people -- to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in constant combat readiness to guarantee a speedy rebuff to any aggressor. It is a matter of honor for Army and Navy servicemen to justify the high trust of the party and people by successes in military training and service and in strengthening discipline and combat readiness. It is now necessary to make the greatest possible efforts to successfully complete the training year and fulfill completely the socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The further our country progresses in its development, the more fully the creative potential of socialist democracy reflected in the USSR Constitution is revealed and the stronger the unification of all classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups and their cohesion around Lenin's party become. And that is the guarantee of new victories in building communism.

PRAVDA CLARIFIES CONCEPTS OF SOCIALISM

PM151531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 2

[V. Markov article under the rubric "Correspondence With Readers": "Real, Mature, Developed"]

[Text] Engineer R. M. Levit (Leningrad), a war veteran and member of the CPSU since 1942, asks: Is there a substantial distinction between the definitions of socialism as "developed," "real" and "mature"? Worker V.M. Pochekayev, a nonparty person, also from Leningrad, sees the existence of these terms as an attempt to substantiate "several types of socialism"; he believes that the words "mature" and "developed" should be used in relation to the socialist state and the socialist society, but that the concept "socialism" cannot be combined with those definitions. Reader I.A. Konyakhin (from Gorkiy) considers the term "real socialism" incomprehensible. He writes: "If there is 'real socialism,' does that mean there can also be 'unreal socialism'? And then there must be something else -- between 'real' and 'unreal' -- an 'intermediate' or 'transitional socialism....' How many socialisms can there be?"

PRAVDA receives letters like these. So there is a need to explain these concepts, which are important for understanding contemporary CPSU theory and policy.

The concept of "real socialism" serves to distinguish socialism which has been implemented (or is being implemented) in practice from socialism as a teaching.

Socialist ideas and socialist teaching emerged long before real opportunities appeared for the victory of a proletarian, socialist revolution and for putting the aims and ideals of socialism into practice. Socialism as an ideology existed in various forms: There was utopian socialism (with different types of class content, including reactionary forms -- K. Marx and F. Engels wrote about this in "The Communist Manifesto"), and then, with the emergence of Marxism, scientific, proletarian socialism was created. Socialist utopias -- from revolutionary-democratic to reactionary -- followed one another and disappeared from the scene, since when they came into contact with practice their nonscientific nature, nonviability and futility were revealed.

Of course, even in our day there are many social forces and movements operating under slogans of socialism but not accepting its only true, consistently revolutionary expression -- scientific socialism and Marxist-Leninist theory.

When these forces are in power we see revealed the "unreality," to use reader I.A. Konyakhin's words, of such socialism, or rather pseudosocialism. For instance, social democrats have been in power more than once (not only in Europe). At times they have implemented certain social measures in favor of the working people and thereby lessened tension in relations between classes, but the domination of private property has never been overthrown, and capitalism and exploitation have not suffered as a result of such "socialism."

The historical experience of the struggle for socialism has confirmed the authenticity and viability of only one socialist concept -- the Marxist-Leninist concept. Marx's theory, V.I. Lenin wrote, "...transformed socialism for the first time from utopia to a science, laid firm foundations for that science and outlined the path which must be followed in further developing this science and elaborating it in all particulars" ("Complete Collected Works," vol 4, p 182).

Throughout its history of nearly a century and a half, scientific socialism (or scientific communism) has fully revealed its well-grounded nature, its indissoluble links with the interests of the working class, with the vital needs and cherished aspirations of the broadest masses of the people, with the prospects for mankind's social progress. And of course, the best, most convincing evidence of the scientific nature of the Marxist-Leninist concept of socialism is the successes of practical revolutionary transformations and the putting of the ideas of socialism into practice. This is real socialism: the victorious proletarian revolution, the creation of socialist production and the socialist state, socialist culture and a corresponding way of life and steady progress toward actual social equality and a classless society.

We therefore rightly number among the countries of real socialism those which have already built socialism or are following that path, implementing the principles of scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism. As is known, the experience of building the new society is longest and richest in our country, which was the first to embark on the path of socialist transformations.

Is it possible to raise the question of "several socialisms"? If we mean attempts to implement unscientific, pseudo-socialist ideas, there is no question of socialism: It can only be establishdd when anti-imperialist, revolutionary-democratic forces, learning from the difficult experience of the struggle, arrive at the need to build a new society on the basis of scientific socialism. Here V.M. Pochekayev is quite right in his letter to PRAVDA: Only one "true socialism -- socialism according to K. Marx and V.I. Lenin" is possible. Any departure or deviation from the principles of scientific socialism -- principles tried and tested by long historical experience -- leads to an erroneous policy and to deformations of real socialism, and in the worst cases gives rise to something which takes "socialist" slogans as a cover but is alien or directly opposed to socialism. That was the case, for instance, in Kampuchea during the domination of Pol Pot's supporters.

It must also be said that certain bourgeois and revisionist theorists try to undermine the conclusions of scientific, Marxist-Leninist teaching on socialism by means of ideas on various "models of socialism." They have only one aim: To make this or that detachment of the world communist and workers' movement isolate itself and dissociate itself from the existing world experience of the struggle for socialism; destroy the integrity of the ideological and theoretical basis of the liberation movement in our time; and exclude from the field of vision of revolutionary forces the general, basic laws of the struggle for socialism and communism.

People say that the question of "models" is necessary to express national uniqueness and the specific sociohistorical features of the implementation of socialism in a particular country. Here, I think, the "novelty" is purely terminological: Scientific socialism already not only permits, but actually demands consideration of such features and the creative application of the general principles of unified -- scientific! -- socialism in a particular concrete situation.

But in one sense we can speak of "several socialisms," although the expression is clumsy and can only be used conditionally -- when we regard real socialism as a historical, developing phenomenon, when we analyze it from the viewpoint of the level of maturity it has achieved. The socialist society passes through various stages of development. In our time there exist simultaneously countries which differ in their socialist maturity, although they are going in the same direction. Thus alongside countries which have only just embarked on building socialism (Laos, for instance,) countries of victorious socialism march in a single formation (most of the countries of Eastern Europe), while the Soviet Union has already entered the stage of developed socialism, which is the highest achievement of historical progress to date.

Finally, a word about developed socialism (the concept "mature socialism" has the same meaning and the same content). There is no need to object to these concepts while acknowledging the correctness of the concept of the "developed socialist society," as Comrade Pochekayev does. After all, when we speak of socialism we have in mind either the theory and teaching or the socialist society itself. Why should it be otherwise when we are speaking of developed socialism? Of course, this stage is characterized by a specific, qualitatively high level of development of all aspects of public life.

The main features of this new historical stage in the movement toward communism are revealed in depth and in detail in party documents, in the materials of party congresses and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. V.I. Lenin used the term "the developed socialist society" for the first time in 1918, predicting various stages in the development of socialism (see "Complete Collected Works," vol 36, p 139); he used other concepts ("complete" and "full" socialism, socialism which has "reached its finished forms") to denote the future mature state of the new society on several other occasions. The party took up this idea. The conclusion of the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR was formulated for the first time in L.I. Brezhnev's report "50 Years of Great Victories for Socialism" on 3 November 1967.

Since then, through the efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the concept of the developed socialist society has been substantially enriched by new theoretical conclusions and the thorough, profound generalization of rich innovative experience. Much scientific and popular scientific literature has been written on these questions. PRAVDA readers know that the newspaper constantly devotes attention to publicizing the problems of developed socialism and its theory and practice. It is the duty not only of Communists but of every conscientious citizen to study the concept of developed socialism elaborated by the party, in order to better understand the nature of the new stage in our society's life, to know how to assess our people's great gains under CPSU leadership, and at the same time to see the complexity and scale of the problems which our society is setting and resolving at this stage for the first time in the history of mankind.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE BEGINS IN TASHKENT 18 OCT

GF171900 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The third conference of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR will open in Tashkent on 18 October. The conference will commence in the great hall of (Barakhshan) school which is the headquarters of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. This school is described as a 16th century relic of national Uzbek architecture. And, as the most valuable cultural inheritance of Uzbek architecture, it has been placed under state protection.

On 17 October, representatives of the Muslim communities in Kazakh SSR, Tajik SSR, Kirghiz SSR and Turkmen SSR arrived in Tashkent. Also arriving in Tashkent were guests from Baku, [names indistinct] and other Soviet cities. They have already toured Tashkent to familiarize themselves with the city. They have also visited sites where new homes are being constructed. The participants in the meeting and the guests performed today's prayers in the [name indistinct] mosque.

PRAVDA RECOUNTS 1922 FORMATION OF USSR

PM050931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by V. Markov: "Where the USSR Began"; capitalized passages published in boldface; underlined capitalized words double-spaced for emphasis]

[Text] In August-October 1922 the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and the members of its Politburo discussed questions pertaining to bringing the Soviet republics together in a single state. Questions, as all six subsequent decades have shown, of truly historic importance: What will the future Union of Soviet Republics be like?

Undoubtedly, Vladimir Ilich Lenin had a clearer and more profound picture than anyone else of the true significance of these questions for the future of our country and in terms of making safe and sure the road to the social and national liberation of the peoples which the Soviet land was laying. He was living in Gorkiy at the time, under medical supervision, but not for a single day did he put aside the preoccupations concerning peaceful building and international relations which were engaging the attention of the party, government and working people. He devoted special attention to the creation of the multinational Soviet state.

It was in early August, on the suggestion of the Politburo, that a commission was set up under the chairmanship of I.V. Stalin to elaborate the principles of future mutual relations between the RSFSR and the sovereign national Soviet republics. It was made up of eminent party and state figures, including representatives of the national republics. In late August the commission adopted as a foundation a plan which envisaged the national republics joining the RSFSR with autonomous rights. Lenin was opposed to this decision and he tried to change the minds of all those in favor of it. The "biographical chronicle" ("biograficheskaya khronika") shows that during this period Lenin had many meetings with people involved in the discussion and solution of these questions and he conducted an intensive correspondence.

As a result of this work, the 26 September letter to members of the Politburo formulated the principles for the formation of the USSR. It was deemed necessary to unify the independent national republics "together with the RSFSR in a union of the Soviet republics of Europe and Asia." "...We consider ourselves equal with the Ukrainian SSR and the others," Lenin wrote,"and together and on equal terms with them we are joining a new union, a new federation, the 'Union of Soviet Republics of Europe and Asia'" ("Complete Collected Works," vol 45, p 211).

In line with this Lenin also proposed setting up state organs in the new federation, in particular the creation of a "Pan-Federal All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTSIK) of the Union of Soviet Republics of Europe and Asia" (ibidem).

The idea was simple and brilliant: to bring about the overdue unification of the republics, dictated by the demands of economic development and defense against imperialist aggression, while ensuring that the national republics retain their independence and sovereignty and satisfying the interests of that part of their population which still regarded state unity with suspicion, identifying freedom of national development with separate statehood [gosudarstvennaya obosoblennost]. Acknowledging these needs, Lenin pointed out the way to enrich the democratic principles of the federal state system which was subsequently implemented in the course of the formation of the USSR. "It is important," Lenin wrote, "not to stir up the 'independents,' not to destroy their INDEPENDENCE but to create another NEW LEVEL, a federation of EQUAL republics" (p 212).

The 6 October plenum of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted the draft principles of the formation of the federation, amended in line with Lenin's instructions.

The first paragraph of this historic resolution said: "It is deemed necessary for the Ukraine, Belorussia, the federation of Transcaucasian republics and the RSFSR to conclude a treaty whereby they will join together in a 'Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,' with each having the right to quit the 'union'." These Leninist principles of the creation of a united multinational state consolidated the mutual understanding and trust among the national republics' working people and vastly increased the craving for unity and the mass unification movement fired with revolutionary enthusiasm. Congresses of the national republics' soviets were held on the tide of people's enthusiasm and they decided to merge in a single state; then came the First All-Union Congress of Soviets which registered the birth of the great Soviet Union. "THE CREATION OF THE USSR," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR stresses, "IS THE LIVING EMBODIMENT OF THE IDEAS OF VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN AND THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL POLICY."

The brilliant prediction which Lenin made in the first months of the existence of Soviet power had come true. "We," Vladimir Ilich said at the third congress of soviets, "rule not by dividing, according to the harsh law of ancient Rome, but by uniting all working people by means of the unbreakable chains of vital interests and class consciousness. Our union, our new state, is stronger than the coercive power which uses falsehood and fetters to make the kind of artificial state formations the imperialists need.... This federation will grow absolutely voluntarily, without falsehood and fetters, and is invincible. The best guarantee of its invincibility is the laws and the state system which we are creating here" (vol 35, pp 287-288).

Discovered by Lenin's genius and the peoples' historical creative activity under the Communist Party's leadership, the path of state unification meant that for the first time in the history of mankind the task of the self-determination of nations had been set in a new way, as a task for the joint, collective struggle and creation, and that for the first time ever it had been solved. The Soviet Union is now a model of the free development of equal peoples united by ties of unbreakable friendship and fraternity and building a bright communist future together. Future progress along this path is guaranteed: by the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, which is being creatively developed and consistently implemented and is supported by all Soviet people; by the building of a developed socialist society in our country; by the new advances in the development of Soviet statehood and socialist democracy which were enshrined in the USSR Constitution adopted 5 years ago.

Another of Lenin's predictions came true. In the article "On the Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomization'," which Lenin dictated 30-31 December 1922, he instructed the party and all working people of the USSR: "...It is necessary to retain and strengthen the Union of Socialist Republics; of this measure there can be no doubt. We need it, the world communist proletariat needs it for the struggle against the world bourgeoisie and for protection against its intrigues" (vol 45, p 360). The Soviet Union made the chief contribution to the crushing of the fascist monster. During the cold war it confidently withstood all of imperialism's attempts to see off the world liberation movement and reverse the wheel of history. It was largely as a result of its solidity and direct support that the peoples of the world were able to destroy the shameful colonial system and are now able to struggle successfully against imperialist expansion and neocolonialist systems. Today the USSR is the bulwark of the people's struggle for peace and progress in the world.

The world has changed beyond recognition in the post-October period, despite the fact that it has been only 65 years. The changes have been particularly great in the Soviet Union, in the land of Great October. "The USSR," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "has trodden a glorious path of revolutionary and creative achievements. The CPSU was the first to set an example of the just solution of the nationalities question brought about by the exploiter system. In no time at all the de facto as well as de jure equality of all nations and ethnic groups was achieved in our country. A new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- emerged, and fraternal relations between working people of all nationalites and the Leninist friendship of the peoples were established."

By following Lenin's path and implementing the Leninist principles of nationalities policy, the Soviet Union is laying the path to the future for all working mankind.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD151552 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers today considered the results of fulfillment of the state plan for the social and economic development of the USSR and the country's state budget for the period January-September 1982.

Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, reported on these matters.

Chairmen of the councils of ministers of union republics, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other members of the Soviet Government took part in the discussion of these matters.

The plan for marketing industrial output over the 9 months was 101 percent fulfilled. The growth of industrial ouput, compared with the corresponding period last year, was 2.7 percent. Agricultural workers have in the main completed the harvesting of agricultural crops and the laying in of fodder.

The average monthly earnings of workers and employees has increased by 2.8 percent, and the wages of collective farmers by five percent.

By state capital investment a total of 44.5 million square meters of housing has been built, as well as social, cultural and consumer service installations.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that individual USSR ministries and councils of ministers of union republics had, through considerable shortcomings in the guidance of subordinate associations, enterprises and organizations and through lax control, not secured fulfillment of tasks in the production of certain types of industrial output or increased labor productivity. Rail transport has not been coping with its tasks in the conveyance of freight.

The meeting of the USSR councils of ministers considered measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings which had been revealed. A most important direction of work remains the strictest economizing in the consumption of fuel and electrical and thermal energy and an increase in the use of recycled energy resources.

The councils of ministers of union republics and the appropriate USSR ministries and departments are instructed to implement measures for the definite fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR Food Program, a strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, a successful wintering of livestock and an increase in the output of livestock produce.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Further Report

LD152246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] On 15 October the USSR Council of Ministers studied the results of the implementation of the state plan for the economic and social development of the country and the USSR state budget for the period January-September.

The plan for marketing industrial output over the 9 months was 101 percent fulfilled. The increase in industrial production, compared with last year, was 2.7 percent. Extraction of coal and gas and production of mineral fertilizer, agricultural machinery, consumer goods, sugar, eggs, fish for human consumption and other produce have increased. Agricultural crops and laying in fodder. The average monthly earnings of workers and employees have increased by 2.8 percent, and the wages of kolkhoz farmers by 5 percent. A total of 44.5 million square meters of housing and other social, cultural and consumer service projects have been built out of state capital investment.

However, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that individual USSR ministries and councils of ministers of union republics had failed to secure the fulfilment of tasks in the production of certain types of industrial output. The participants in the meeting noted the need to increase the production of consumer goods, to improve their quality and to expand their range, and to make savings wherever possible. It is proposed that measures be implemented to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR Food Program.

REPAYMENT OF FIFTH STATE LOAN BONDS BEGINS

LD102350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] In accordance with a directive from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Bank have decreed that starting on 12 October this year, the repayment of bonds from the fifth state loan for the reconstruction and development of the USSR national economy, issued in 1950 and now drawn for the sum of R1 billion, will begin. On 25 November 1982 the first drawing will take place for repayments of bonds from the state loan for development of the USSR national economy issued in 1951, in the amount of R500 million. The official list for this drawing will be published in the central press on 16 December, and the payments from savings banks for the drawn bonds will begin on 17 December 1982.

KRASNOYARSK OFFICIAL ON SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT

PM121327 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian No 39 September 1982, signed to press on 20 September, carries on page 5 a 3,000-word article entitled "Siberia's Potential" by Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom First Secretary P.S. Fedirko. Fedirko stresses the need to reduce manual labor, especially in construction and the rail industry, to increase the effeciency of manpower utilization and to reduce cadre turnover by providing better housing and social, cultural and consumer services. He criticizes the USSR Gosstroy and various USSR ministries for wasting material and technical resources and holding up the commissioning of capacities owing to their pursuit of false economics in building housing and social amenities.

BRIEFS

URENGOY-UZHGOROD PIPELINE -- On the Udmurt section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline strings of 25km large-diameter pipes have been joined up. Work is now in progress on the most difficult marsh-ridden parts of the western sector of the pipeline here. Three strings of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod and Urengoy-center pipelines are to be laid on the territory of Udmurtiya during this 5-year period. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 12 Oct 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-17 OCT REPORTED

LD160112 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-17 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 October

The potato harvest has ended in Chuvash ASSR. Average yields of over 130 quintals of potatoes per hectare have been obtained, with a front-ranking kolkhoz achieving record average yields of 275 quintals per hectare. (0304 GMT)

In Gorkiy Oblast where potato plantations take up almost 95,000 hectares the harvest has ended. Average yields are in excess of 100 quintals per hectare, with individual rayons obtaining yields of 130 to 160 quintals. For the first time in recent years over 1 million tons of potatoes have been procured in the oblast. (0304 GMT)

Autumn plowing is being carried out today on the 2d millionth hectare in Tselinograd Oblast. Three-quarters of the planned area have already been prepared for next year's harvest in Astrakhanskiy Rayon. (0700 GMT)

Report from the Ukraine: Farms in six oblasts have already fulfilled their grain sales plans and are delivering above plan. Kharkov and Poltava Oblasts are each delivering more than 1 million tons of grain to state silos. Farms have for the first time in the last few years overfulfilled the plan for groat crop sales, largely thanks to millet deliveries which are 1/4 more than planned, with slightly less buckwheat sold. (1200 GMT)

Corn-for-grain harvesting is nearing its end. Corn-for-grain was sown to 50,000 hectares considerably more than last year. Despite the dry summer, yields are up to 100 quintals per hectare, and more where industrial methods are used. (1430 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing the intensive laying-in of fodder for socially owned animal husbandry. Natural and sown grasses had been mown with the first cut by mid-October on the whole of their area. Over 124 million tons of haylage and hay had been obtained. The plans for the production of hay have been overfulfilled in Azerbaijan, Latvia and Estonia. These days the majority of farms are continuing mass silage preparation; 212 million tons of prepared silage have been obtained, which is 86 percent of the plan. Collective and state farms are engaged in mass lifting of root crops; as yet they have been harvested from only 1/3 of their area. In the southern Ukraine there are farms obtaining 250 tons per hectare of fodder beet. (1600 GMT)

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farms have sold the state over 1 million tons of grain, exceeding plans for procurement of wheat, pulses, millet and buckwheat. (1800 GMT)

15 October

Sowing has been completed in west and east Kazakhstan. Winter cereals have been sown to over 700,000 hectares. Wintercrops produce yields 3 to 4 quintals higher per hectare than spring crops in these areas with a very dry climate. (0304 GMT)

Farmers of Kustanay Oblast have accumulated 4 million tons of grain crops in the state granaries. They have sent mostly strong and hard varieties of wheat to the elevators and reception points. (0700 GMT)

In the Ukraine, sugar beets which occupy 1.75 million hectares have been dug up on 3/4 of the area. However, more than 3 million tons of the crop has accumulated on the fields and it may get damaged if it is not put under cover before the frosts set in -- this is particularly upsetting as the Ukrainians have grown a bigger crop than last year. The main reason for the situation is that the Road Transport Ministry and the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment and other departments of the republic are allocating considerably fewer vehicles than planned. In Trans-Carpathia farmers are getting yields of 65 quintals per hectare. (1200 GMT)

Cotton-harvesting is in full-swing, and is ahead of last year's performance due to good use of equipment. Over 800,000 tons have been supplied to the state, 2/3 of the planned quantity. This year over 270,000 tons of fine-staple cotton is to be produced. (1430 GMT)

Sugar beets have been lifted on over 75 percent of plantations throughout the country. Beet-lifting is coming to an end in Lipetsk Oblast, Tula Oblast and Bashkir ASSR, while certain oblasts in the Ukraine, Krasnodar Kray and Stavropol Kray are somewhat behind in this work. Considerable lag in transporting the crop off the fields is causing serious concern. Throughout the country as a whole 123 million tons of beets are lying, mostly in small heaps, on the fields. There are many such heaps in Voronezh, Kursk, Vinnitsa and certain other oblasts. Further delays in transportation may lead to a loss in quality of the harvest, since beets which have been lifted and left in the field lose 1 percent in weight and 0.1 percent of their sugar every day. Insufficient attention is being paid to the quality of the beets being transported. In Timskiy Rayon in Kursk Oblast, for example, beets are being delivered to reception centers with up to 19 percent impurities. (1600 GMT)

Sumy Oblast has delivered more than 1.5 million tons of sugar beets to sugar-processing enterprises. (2100 GMT)

Farmers in Ulyanovsk Oblast have plowed 1 million hectares of underwinter fallow. (2105 GMT)

16 October

Brest Oblast has met its planned potato deliveries to Moscow, Leningrad and the north. Potato plantations in the oblast covered around 50,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Donetsk Oblast have overfulfilled the plan for laying in silage; they have prepared more than twice as much as last year. At many farms in Maryinskiy Rayon, reserves of up to 1.5 years have been created. Everywhere, laying-in of silage is continuing. A good feed base has permitted stockbreeders to increase the production of milk. (0730 GMT)

Sugar beets are being harvested on the last plantations by Altay machine operators. They have sent 450,000 tons of sugar beets to reception points. This is two-thirds of the annual plan. (1850 GMT)

17 October

Krasnodar Kray farmers have so far delivered 3.8 million tons of grain to the procurement points. Twelve rayons in Krasnodar Kray have overfulfilled their annual plans for grain sales to the state. (0304 GMT)

Belorussian potato growers have completed harvesting their crops on time. Land has been plowed a second time and fertilized before frosts set in. An additional harvest of very small tubers has been carried out on the majority of fields, bringing in an additional 150,000 tons. All farms have put in a full supply of seeds. In the Ukraine, machine operators are plowing on 9 million hectares. About 300,000 hectares are being winter plowed every day. In Poltava, Dnepropetrovsk and Kirovograd Oblasts, workers are using the shift method practically around the clock. Machine operators of Moldavia, harvesting corn, have now gathered up to 80 percent of areas sown to the crop. (0730 GMT)

Procurement of fodder is in full swing in Kirghizia. Five million tons of fodder have already been prepared for public sector stock farming. Laying-in of corn silage and beet tops and harvesting of root crops are continuing. (1200 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Kuybyshev Oblast completed their autumn plowing today. More than 2 million hectares of land have been prepared here for next year's harvest. Despite prolonged rain, the majority of farms in the steppes beyond the Volga have carried out the work more quickly than last year. (1500 GMT)

The machine operators of Kirghizia are carrying out the mass lifting of autumn plowland. By this morning they had plowed 100,000 hectares. The agricultural workers of Chuvash ASSR have completed the potato harvest. A record crop has been grown on the Leninets Kolkhoz, where each hectare has produced 275 quintals of tuber. (1630 GMT)

VASKHNIL VICE PRESIDENT ON FOOD PROGRAM

OW022336 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 30 September carries the scheduled program entitled "Podmoskovye: Realization of the Food Program" moderated by Lev Konstantinovich Ernst, vice president of the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Vaskhnil). The 30-minute program begins with Ernst announcing the two main topics to be discussed: the creation of a stable fodder base for the livestock industry and increasing grain production.

Ernst then describes the work done at the Leninskiy Put Sovkhoz in Podolskiy Rayon on implementing the plans for high protein fodder production by utilizing all the modern achievements of science. He interviews agricultural specialists and officials of the sovkhoz who provide details of the measures adopted in increasing the protein content of the fodder used by their sovkhoz.

Ernst continues the program by discussing the research carried out on the improvement of various grain varieties in Podmoskovye. He then dwells on the activity of the grain selection center of the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture for central regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone and interviews scientists on new frost- and disease-resistant spring wheat and rye varieties developed in this institute.

In conclusion, Ernst states that there are still unexplored potentials in agriculture which may lead to the successful implementation of the Food Program.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD141624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held today in Vilnius. The participants discussed the tasks of republic party organizations for achieving a further increase in grain production and consolidating the animal husbandry fodder base in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress. A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. He noted that farmers of the republic this year harvested a grain crop of 560,000 tons -- almost 1/4 more than last year. Farms also coped successfully with plans for sales to the state of milk, cattle and poultry. The plenum mapped out measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in Lithuania's agroindustrial complex.

PROGRESS-15 SUPPLY SPACECRAFT ENDS FLIGHT

LD171054 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center:

The flight of the automatic supply spacecraft Progress-15 launched into a near-earth orbit on September 18, 1982, has ended.

Yesterday, on commands from the control centre, the supply spacecraft was oriented in space and its propulsion unit was ignited at 20 hours 08 minutes, Moscow time. As a result of deceleration, the Progress-15 spacecraft moved to a descent path, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over a designated area of the Pacific Ocean, and ceased to exist.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev who have been working in near-earth orbit for 157 days already had a day of rest yesterday. The observed the earth and did physical exercises. The cosmonauts could see and talk to their families during two-way TV communication sessions.

Planned for today are a regular cycle of geophysical experiments and a number of scheduled preventive-maintenance activities aboard the station.

According to telemetric data and reports from orbit, the flight of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 research complex is proceeding normally.

The state of the cosmonauts' health is good and they are feeling well.

EKRAN SATELLITE SYSTEM COMMISSIONED IN PAMIRS

PM111157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Ekran Receives"]

[Text] Dzhirgatal (Tajik SSR), 9 Oct -- An Ekran satellite television communication system has been commissioned in the high-mountain Dzhirgatalskiy Rayon. Now the mountain folk will be able to receive central television programs. Some 12 television systems are now operating in the Pamirs, covering one-third of the territory of Gornny Badakhshan.

BRIEFS

EKRAN COMMUNICATIONS STATION -- In the inaccessible mountainous Dzhirgatalskiy Rayon of Tajikistan, an Ekran space communications station has gone into service ahead of schedule, bringing television to the rayon center and to many communities in the Pamir foothills. In recent years, over 20 receiving stations have gone into service in Tajikistan bringing television to over 90 percent of this republic, almost 9/10 of which is mountainous. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 82 LD]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION -- Preparations are in hand for the 29th Soviet antarctic expedition. Ships concerned will be the Kapitan Markov, Kapitan Myshevskiy, Professor Vize, Professor Zubov, Mikhail Somov, Bashkiriya and a Samotlar-class tanker. IL-18 aircraft will also be used. The expedition will be headed by Kornilov, deputy director of the Artic and Antarctic expediton. Work will be done in the Weddell Sea area and there will be an expedition to the center. The polar experiment "Yug" will continue. Work with meteorological rockets, glacier borings and so on will also continue. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 82 LD]